HADDON

THE MANOR, THE HALL, ITS LORDS AND TRADITIONS

BY

G. LE BLANC-SMITH

TELEGRAMS:
WOOLSTHORPE.
PARCELS, REDMILE.

March 21st 1906.

Belvoir Castle,
Grantham.

Sir

I shall be happy to have the book you are writing on Haddon Hall dedicated to me.

I remain, Sir,

Your's faithfully

Rutland.

DI/x

G. Le Blanc Smith
2nd July. 1906.

HADDON

THE MANOR, THE HALL, ITS LORDS AND TRADITIONS

May blessings
be upon the head
of Cadmus,
the Phoenicians,
or whoever it was
that invented
books

Thomas Carlyle

HADDON HALL: SOUTH-WEST, FROM THE ROAD.

Frontispiece.

HADDON

THE MANOR, THE HALL, ITS LORDS AND TRADITIONS

BY

G. LE BLANC SMITH

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AUTHOR

HEAD OF JESTER

(*Vide p.* 64)

LONDON
ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
1906

WDR

TO

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.

WHOSE CARE FOR THE HOME OF HIS ANCESTORS

FORMS SUCH AN EXAMPLE FOR ALL TIME AND ALL PERSONS,

THIS LITTLE BOOK IS, BY PERMISSION,

DEDICATED

Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
	PREFACE	ix
I.	EARLY HISTORY OF HADDON AND ITS OWNERS	1
II.	THE FAMILY OF VERNON UP TO 1376	6
III.	THE FAMILY OF VERNON: 1376-1565	17
IV.	DOROTHY VERNON AND THE MANNERS FAMILY UP TO 1543	25
V.	JOHN AND DOROTHY MANNERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS UP TO 1679	34
VI.	THE DUKES OF RUTLAND RESIDENT AT HADDON UNTIL 1779	42
VII.	THE HALL: ITS FABRIC AND BUILDERS	46
VIII.	THE CHAPEL AND ITS GLASS	52
IX.	THE BANQUETING-HALL AND OTHER ROOMS	60
X.	THE BALL-ROOM, STATE BEDROOM, AND OTHER ROOMS	67
XI.	VARIOUS DETAILS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST	74
XII.	NOTES ON THE TAPESTRY	83
XIII.	NOTES ON THE GARDENS, ETC.	89

APPENDICES

I.	THE VISION OF PRINCE ARTHUR	92
II.	WILL OF SIR HENRY VERNON, OF HADDON	94
III.	STEWARD'S ACCOUNTS, 1549-1671	103
IV.	SOME LETTERS, ETC., TO SIR JOHN MANNERS	148
V.	VERNON AND MANNERS TOMBS IN BAKEWELL CHURCH, ETC.	155
VI.	EXTRACTS FROM BASLOW COURT ROLLS	159

PEDIGREE OF FAMILY OF VERNON.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Haddon Hall from across the River (South-west)		*Frontispiece*
	Jester		*Title-page*
FIG.			PAGE
1.	Arms on Heraldic Chest		1
2.	The Postern	*to face*	4
3.	Interior of Tower Entrance	,,	6
4.	Peverel Tower	,,	8
5.	Upper Side of Lower Court from the Chapel	,,	10
6.	The Chapel		12
7.	The Chapel from the Porch	,,	14
8.	Heraldic Chest in the Chapel	,,	16
9.	North Window, Haddon Chapel	,,	18
10.	East Window, Haddon Chapel	,,	20
11.	Banqueting-Hall	,,	22
12.	Original High Table in Banqueting-Hall		25
13.	Carvings over Fire-place, Dining-room	*to face*	26
14.	Carving in recess of Dining-room	,,	30
15.	The Kitchen (*from drawing by S. Rayner*)	,,	32
16.	Oriel Window in Dining-room (*from drawing by S. Rayner*)	,,	50
17.	The Ball-room or Long Gallery	,,	36
18.	Detail of Ball-room Carving—'The Peacock Doorway'	,,	38
19.	'Dorothy Vernon's Steps'	,,	40
20.	Chimney-piece in State Bedroom	,,	42
21.	Bed in the State Bedroom	,,	44
22.	Gallery across Small Yard	,,	46
23.	Tapestry in State Bedroom	,,	48
24.	The Drawing room (*from drawing by S. Rayner*)	,,	34
25.	Carving in the Dining-room		52
26.	The Yew Walk	*to face*	54
27.	Terrace Steps and Ball-room	,,	56
28.	The Foot-bridge	,,	58
29.	Carving in the Dining-room		60
30.	South Front from the Terrace	*to face*	62
31.	South Front from the Chapel	,,	64
32.	South-west Front from the River	,,	66
33.	Carving in the Dining-room		67

FIG.			PAGE
34.	The North Front	*to face*	68
35.	Leaden Water Spout, Lower Court	,,	70
36.	Leaden Water Spout, Lower Court	,,	70
37.	Carving in the Dining-room		74
38.	Leaden Water Spout, Lower Court	*to face*	76
39.	Leaden Water Spout, Lower Court	,,	76
40.	Leaden Water Spout, Upper Court	,,	78
41.	Leaden Water Spout, Upper Court	,,	78
42.	The Washing Tally	,,	80
43.	Fire-dogs in the Drawing-room	,,	82
44.	Rack for Stringing Bows	,,	84
45.	Roman Altar	,,	84
46.	The Pigeon House	,,	86
47.	Vernon Tombs in Bakewell Church	,,	88
48.	Tomb of Sir John and Dorothy Manners in Bakewell Church	,,	90
49.	Tomb of Sir George Manners in Bakewell Church	,,	92
50.	Dorothy Vernon (*from her monumental effigy*)	,,	94
	Vernon Arms		6
	Manners Arms		42
	Plan of Hall and Gardens	*to face*	92

'Huge halls, long galleries, spacious chambers join'd
By no quite lawful marriage of the arts,
Might shock a connoisseur; but, when combined,
Form'd a whole which, irregular in parts,
Yet left a grand impression on the mind,
At least of those whose eyes are in their hearts.'

BYRON: '*Don Juan.*'

PREFACE

THIS little account of the Hall of Haddon—a house famous the whole world over, beloved of Americans and artists in particular—has, of necessity, to be far from original so far as the actual historical facts are concerned. A huge mass of priceless manuscripts is stored at Belvoir Castle, the seat of the owner of Haddon, His Grace the Duke of Rutland; these have been published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and the most interesting parts—the 'eyes,' in fact—have been picked out by the late Duchess of Rutland and published by her in the *Quarterly Review*, and also transcribed by others.

The following account of the finding of these valuable treasures is given by their discoverer, Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte,[1] K.C.B., M.A., F.S.A., who visited Belvoir Castle on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1885:

'In looking for the key of the lumber-room (in the upper part of the Castle), I came across a key bearing a label with the words 'Key of old writings over stable.' I accordingly repaired to the stables, which are at the bottom of the hill on which the Castle stands, and there, in a loft under the roof, discovered a vast mass of old papers. No one had entered the room for some years; a curtain of cobwebs hung from the rafters, and the floor was so covered with documents, piled to a height of 3 or 4 feet, that at first there was scarcely standing room. Over everything there was a thick layer of broken plaster

[1] Then Mr. Maxwell-Lyte, and now Keeper of the Public Records.

and dirt, which made white paper indistinguishable from brown. In the course of the first half-hour, I found a holograph letter of Lord Burghley, a military petition addressed to the Marquis of Granby, in the reign of George III., and a letter from Charles James Fox. The discovery of these three representative papers in close contiguity tended to show that it would be necessary for me to examine the whole mass. At this stage a labourer was called in to assist in the manual work of separating the manuscripts from the printed matter, which consisted of pamphlets, almanacs, Parliamentary papers, catalogues and files of newspapers coming down to the year 1820. This disturbance of the surface caused a horrible stench, and it soon became evident that the loft had been tenanted by rats, who had done lasting damage to valuable manuscripts by gnawing and staining them. Some documents had been reduced to powder, others had lost their dates or their signatures. The entire centre of a long letter in the hand of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, had entirely disappeared. Those that remained were of a very varied character. A deed of the time of Henry II. was found among some granary accounts of the eighteenth century, and gossiping letters from the Court of Elizabeth among modern vouchers. Letters to Henry Vernon from the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Warwick, and Kings Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., written on paper and folded very small, lay hidden between large leases engrossed on thick parchment.'

The loss to the nation of these valuable papers, eaten by rats, and the still greater loss which would have occurred had by any chance the stables caught fire, are awful to contemplate.

The large number of deeds, etc., transcribed by the late Mr. W. A. Carrington, of Bakewell—who was appointed Curator of the Rutland Manuscripts at both Haddon and Belvoir, and contributed to the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*—the exhaustive and lucid descriptions of the Vernon family contributed to the

same journal by Mr. Pym Yeatman, and the writings of the late Duchess of Rutland and of the late Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, have all proved abundant mines of information, some of which has been inserted verbatim in these pages. To all the above I must tender my best thanks and acknowledgments for help.

The photographs with which these pages are illustrated were taken by myself with the object of showing all that is most beautiful, historic and interesting in this lovely house.

The way in which the fabric is looked after and beautifully repaired, when the slightest signs of decay or disrepair make their unwelcome presence manifest, is a sight to gladden the heart of antiquary, historian, architect or mere sight-seer alike.

In the appendices I have collected what information relative to the manor, the Hall, or the family, seems to be of interest, but not of sufficiently great interest to find a place in the text. The will of Sir Henry Vernon, though of great interest, is too long to insert in the account of that worthy man's life, as it would cause a large and annoying break in the chain of events, which have in every case been condensed as far as possible.

The stewards' accounts are likewise of great interest, as throwing light upon the expenditure of such a house as Haddon in those days. Here again we are indebted to Mr. Carrington for the transcription and selection of these interesting extracts, and to His Grace the Duke of Rutland for his permission to utilize them here.

The situation of Haddon, its history, its beauty—which is greatly enhanced by the irregularity of its site and of the actual buildings—and last, but not least, its connection with the fabled story of Dorothy Vernon's elopement, all combine to leave a lasting impression on the mind of even the most vulgar of the vulgar horde of trippers proper.

Large numbers of Americans visit Haddon every year, and take the greatest interest in everything shown them, besides displaying far more intelligence than the

average Briton, who is perfectly content to amuse himself by endeavouring to inscribe his name on every wall or anything inscribable, despite forbidding notices, when the guide's back is turned or attention is in any way diverted.

The American seems to come to learn, while our countrymen come to enjoy themselves in any way, rowdy or otherwise, that they can.

The photographs are, I believe, in many cases unique; the ground-plan, or, rather, sketch-plan, does not show only one level but several, as by this means the more interesting rooms may be the more easily seen.

Finally, I must thank Mr. Eades, the custodian of the Hall, for his extreme courtesy and willing help, and state what is quite apparent: that this little book is neither meant as a guide nor as a complete history, being merely for those who want to know the plain facts of history and something of the actual fabric.

G. LE BLANC SMITH.

WHATSTANDWELL BRIDGE,
NEAR MATLOCK,
May, 1906.

FIG. I.—ARMS ON GREAT HERALDIC CHEST.

CHAPTER I

EARLY HISTORY OF HADDON AND ITS OWNERS

THE antiquity of the Manor of Haddon is amply proved by its mention in Domesday Survey, which is accountable for the following extract:

'King Edward had in the Manor of Bakewell 18 carucates, with 8 vills or hamlets. The King (William) has now in demesne 7 carucates with 33 villains and 9 bordars. Henry de Ferrers is assessed at 1 carucate in Hadune.'

From this it will be seen that the Manor of Haddon was within the Manor, or Lordship, of Bakewell. This Manor of Bakewell was one of the many and magnificent gifts made by William the Conqueror to his natural son, William Peverel. The following is the pedigree:

William I. (the Conqueror) = Maude (daughter of Ingelric) = Ranulph Peverel (son of Payne Peverel, standard-bearer to the Conqueror's father, Robert, Duke of Normandy)

William Peverel I. = ——.

William Peverel II. = Adeline.

William Peverel III. = Oddona

- Henry Peverel
- William Peverel IV. (who forfeited his estates)
- Margaret Peverel = Robert Ferrars (Earl of Derby)
  - William de Ferrars (Earl of Derby)

Thus, the fourth William Peverel, who forfeited his vast estates to the Crown, was, by his sister Margaret, connected with the mighty family of Ferrars, Earls of Derby.

The crime for which William Peverel IV. forfeited his estates was the poisoning of Ranulph, Earl of Chester. Peverel is said to have sought refuge in the Priory of Lenton, founded by his father, and was there shorn and dressed as a monk. His guilty mind was unable to view with any quietude the visit of Henry II. to Nottingham (near which Lenton is) on his way to York, so he discarded his religious disguise and fled away, leaving his huge possessions to the will of the King. King Henry granted his lands to John, Earl of Moreton, who later became King John.

The supposed crime of William Peverel is disputed by some, while the connected family of de Ferrars refused to acknowledge any misdemeanour at all on his part, and even went so far as to discard their old armorial bearings, *Argent, six horse-shoes sable*, and afterwards adopted and bore those of Peverel—viz., *Vairé, or and gules.*[1] The excuse for thus acting was probably the belief that the charge of poisoning was one trumped up by the King in order to obtain the huge and vast possessions of Peverel, and also as a hint to His Majesty that they were near connections of the family of Peverel, and had a right to inherit at least part of the estates. A part they did inherit, but were forced to pay King John security for 2,000 marks in order to enjoy peaceable possession of it.

It should be remembered that the King dispossessed William Peverel of his lands in 1153.

We have now done with the Peverel branch of the Lords of Haddon.

As we have seen, the Earls of Derby (de Ferrars) were the next owners of Haddon, by direct tenure from the Crown, but only in part. The major portion, including the Hall, was held by the family of Avenel.

[1] The fourth Earl, William, bore: 'Vairé, or and gules, a border, Az., semée of horse-shoes, arg.'

Now, William Peverel II. had granted certain lands, which included Haddon, to one of his knights, Avenellus. This, apparently, was a scion of the great Norman family of de Say of Biars, which was very closely connected to the Redvers, Earls of Devon.

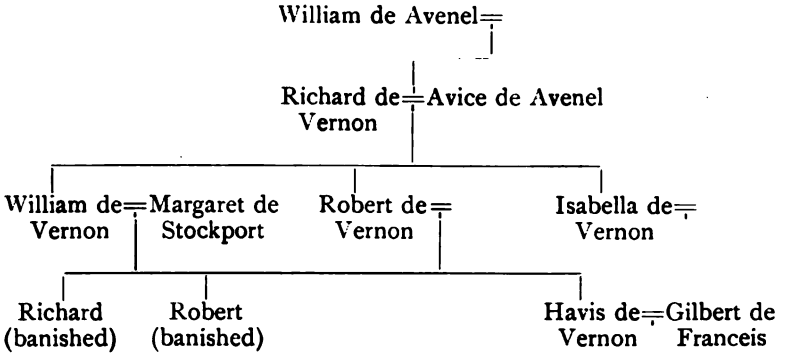
'In Normandy,' Mr. Pym Yeatman informs us, 'the Earls of Devon were vassals of the lords of Biars, and held their lands under them long after their settlement in this country. Some of the scions of the house of Avenel settled in England at the Conquest as knights of Roger Montgomery, Earl of Arundel; and one Avenellus, who, apparently from the assumption of that name in lieu of title or Christian name, was the head of the family, settled at Haddon as a knight of William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror.'

The name of Avenellus is found at the foundation of the Priory of Lenton some fifteen years after the Domesday Survey, as attesting Peverel's charter thereto. This same Avenellus attested the charter of William de Insula, a relation. He granted certain land out of Haddon, all Meadowplace (Medweplac), and other places to the same foundation, and his son, William Avenel, attested the charter also of the son of William Peverel. Certain land near Haddon, at Youlgreave, was also given by William Avenel to the Abbey of Leicester.

Despite the importance of their position in Normandy, and the fact that they were hereditary seneschals of the Counts of Mortaine, that William the Seneschal fought under the Conqueror at the decisive Battle of Hastings, their reward for faithful service was but a small one. The fact that they held huge estates already in Normandy may have weighed with the Conqueror in his doling out his captured acres to the chosen few. They certainly owned land in Bedfordshire, Gloucestershire, Cambridgeshire, Devonshire, Leicestershire, and other shires, but on receipt they seem to have made considerable grants out of it to religious orders, such as the Priory of Lenton, the Abbeys of Roche, Leicester, Croxton, and Trentham.

The earliest document among the Haddon muniments

is a charter of great interest, being in the form of an agreement between William Avenel of Haddon and Richard de Vernon and Simon Basset, his sons-in-law, who had married Avice and Elizabeth, his daughters and coheiresses. Thus, in the case of Vernon:



[In this pedigree the relationship of the Vernons and le Franceis should be carefully noted.]

The actual charter, or agreement, between William Avenel and his two sons-in-law has been transcribed by the late Mr. W. A. Carrington. It runs as follows:

'Be it known to all, as well present as to come, that I, William Avenel, have entered into an agreement with Richard de Vernon and Simon Basset, who have my two daughters and heirs, of all my land and inheritance, and to them as my heirs I have granted and enfeoffed all my land and inheritance after my decease, which they shall divide, sharing equally everywhere, and in all things, as my heirs, and so that Simon Basset and his heirs shall do to Richard de Vernon and his heirs what the younger shall owe to the elder. Moreover, in my manor, namely Haddon, I have granted to the aforesaid Richard my capital mansion, which is at the east where my father William Avenel dwelt and where the chapel of St. Nicholas is founded, with the orchard on the same side, and to Simon Basset my other mansion which is at the west with the orchard on that west side. In Adestoca (Adstock) I have granted to the said Richard de Vernon

FIG. 2.—THE POSTERN, HADDON HALL.

To face page 4.

my capital mansion with two orchards, one on each side of the mansion. Also to Simon Basset in the same vill, a certain mansion equal in size to the capital mansion with the orchard of Roger. In Irtliburc (Irthlingboro) also have I granted to the said Simon Basset a capital mansion, and to the said Richard de Vernon in the same vill, a certain mansion equal in size to the capital mansion. This covenant and agreement the said Richard de Vernon and Simon Basset, my order having been faithfully preserved, have affirmed by oath of this covenant and agreement. These are the witnesses, William, son of Hugh de Fuletibi, William, son of Hugh the falconer, Gerold, son of Richard . . . . ' the remainder being illegible.[1] The probable date of the deed is 1170.

We have now seen the Manor of Haddon pass from Peverel to Avenel, and from Avenel to Vernon and Basset.

The descendants of Simon Basset, who married Elizabeth Avenel, clung to their moiety of the Manor of Haddon until they were bought out by the Vernons early in the reign of Henry VI., or before. This leaves only the family of Vernon to be dealt with.

[1] The names said to be illegible are given by Mr. Pym Yeatman as: 'Simon Agae, Walter de Gahn.'

CHAPTER II

THE FAMILY OF VERNON UP TO 1376

Lord Vernon.

THE great family of Vernon—now perpetuated in the Lords Vernon of Sudbury—derived its name from a Norman source, the *châtellenie* of Vernon being merely a territorial division, or rather subdivision of the country. At the present day Vernon is a *commune* in the *département* de l'Eure and *arrondissement* d'Evreux.

The Vernon family is directly sprung from the Earls of Devon and Lords of the Isle of Wight—de Insula—(*vide* pedigree of Vernon). The family name of the Earls of Devon was Redvers, and this family were closely connected by feudal and marriage ties with the Avenels. The Avenels, as we have seen, married into the family of Vernon, who thus obtained a fast hold upon Haddon. The Redvers were vassals of the Lords of Biars, and so were the Avenels.

Now, three generations after the union of Avenel with Vernon a curious thing happened. Avice, or Havis, de Vernon, married a le Franceis, and their son, Richard, adopted the name of Vernon from his mother's side, and discarded his father's name of le Franceis. This has much misled some historians, who have

FIG. 3.—INTERIOR OF MAIN ENTRANCE, UNDER TOWER.

To face page 6.

adopted a different descent for this Richard Vernon (*née* le Franceis) from a purely imaginary son of William de Vernon (*vide* pedigree). So that the Vernons, from the time of the marriage of Avice, the heiress of Vernon, with le Franceis, ceased to inherit in the male line in actual fact, continuing as le Franceis really, but as Vernon by adoption of name.

Members of this family seemed fond of resuming this name of Vernon, for a former William de Redvers, who was Lord of Vernon, Réviers and Néhou, took again the name of Vernon from his Norman possessions, dropping that of Redvers. His only son, Hugh de Vernon, Baron of Shipbroke, married one of the daughters of Raynold Badgioll, Lord of Erdeswicke and Holgrave. Of his children, Richard married Avice de Avenel, as we have seen. This will perhaps explain how the families of Redvers, de Insula, Vernon, and Avenel, were all united by marriage ties, the final union with Avice de Avenel bringing the Manor of Haddon within their reach, only to be again merged in le Franceis, and the name of Vernon again adopted.

The advent of the Peverel and Vernon families to the shores of Albion is thus given in the 'Chronicles of Brompton,' copied from a rhymed catalogue in old French :

> 'Des noms de grauntz de la mer
> Que vindrent od le Conquerour
> William Bastard de grant vigoure
> Lours surnoms issi vous deuys
> Com je les trova en escris.'

In the list of names which follows are :

> 'Peyvere and Peverell.'
> 'Vere and Vernoun.'
> (Chron. Joh: Brompton, inter Decem Script. col. 968.)

Among the Harleian Manuscripts is a poem referring to Vernon (No. 1967). It runs :

> 'A grisley bore,[1] as raven's feathers black,
> Bred in that land Rollo had by his wife,

[1] Reference to Vernon crest.

Past th' ocean, the Bastard's part to take
Who Harrold reft of Kingdom and of life:
His offsprings since, ranging the Peakish Hills,
On craggy cliff and warlyke seat did finde,
Matched with a Vernoyle, who weld at there wylls,
Whose gentle deeds declare the gentle kinde.
His den[1] both art and nature strong hath made,
Healthful the aire, ech needful thing is neere;
From off the hills the oaks cast pleasant shade,
Under the same a river runneth cleere,
Of which Denne hath the greatest tusked swyne
A tygress hathe taken to hyr feare,
Off rewbie hewe, issude of famous lyne
In these conjoyned rare virtues do appeare,
Off them I wyshe suche offspringe to proceede
As may them both in worthynesse exceede.'

These lines are thus quoted in *The Topographer* of 1791, but Rayner, who claims to have the correct version, omits the last six lines, and supplies the loss with the following:

'The greatest tusked swyne of race and bred
Hath tane to wife a noble tygresse red.'

The reference to the 'swyne's den' seems to describe Peak Castle (the ancient seat of the Peverels) as regards its naturally fortified site. Haddon is badly situated strategically. In either case the river is applicable.

The Vernons of Haddon, therefore, traced their descent from a William de Vernon, son of Richard de Insula, Lord of the Isle of Wight (from which the name de Insula was taken) and Earl of Devon (*vide* pedigree).

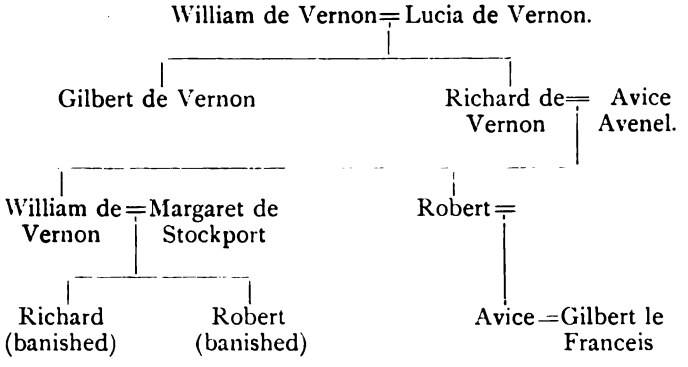
This William de Vernon married, for his second wife, a certain Lucia, daughter and heiress of Richard de Vernon, of St. Sauveur in the Cotentin. Their son, Richard de Vernon, it was who brought the Haddon estates into the Vernon family by marriage with Avice Avenel. This last-named Richard de Vernon was doubly a Vernon, as both mother and father were of that family.

Now comes the period in the family history when the earlier historians went astray, as is seen in the pedigree of Vernon:

[1] Dwelling.

FIG. 4.—THE PEVÉREL TOWER.

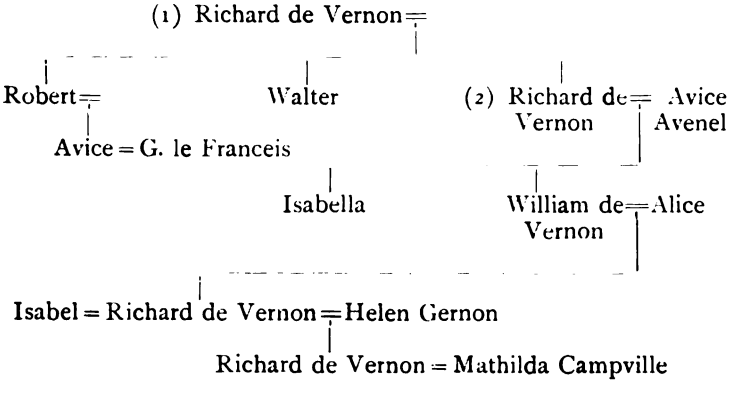
To face page 8.



[This part of the pedigree is reproduced for convenience.]

Amongst the Woolley Manuscripts is a mutilated pedigree of Vernon, apparently of Queen Elizabeth's time. It leads off with a certain Richard de Vernon, who had three sons, Robert, Walter, and Richard. Of these, the last married Avice Avenel, from whom descended Avice, who married Gilbert le Franceis. The Richard who married Avenel had, according to this pedigree, two children, William and Isabella. William marries Alice, and has a son, Richard, who weds Helen Gernon, their child marrying Mathilda Campville. By this means—the imaginary first Richard (*vide* pedigree below)—the descent is kept clearly in the Vernon line.

This erroneous pedigree runs as follows :



Now, the first Richard is imaginary, as the father of the second Richard was not Richard, but William (see last pedigree), whose only sons were Gilbert and Richard, who married Avice Avenel.

The main line of descent was of course through Robert de Vernon (son of William, *not* Richard), whose daughter Avice married le Franceis, who took the name of Vernon.

The fact that, among all the heraldic display of Vernon and their alliances now at Haddon, no coat of le Franceis is to be found, does not prove in any way that there was no connection between them and Vernon—rather the reverse! If le Franceis was so anxious to take the name of Vernon and drop that of le Franceis into obscurity, surely one of his first acts would be to dispense with his coat of arms and adopt those of Vernon. Opponents of the theory of the change of name do not in any way deny the fact that a le Franceis came into the family, but refuse to believe that the name was changed. If a le Franceis married a Vernon, there is some likelihood of their coat being preserved among others; but it is not the case here, so there must have been some reason. Mr. Pym Yeatman says: 'It is with something like certainty that, now still further light has been thrown upon the subject by further researches in the muniment-room of Belvoir Castle and the British Museum, it can be positively stated that all doubt is set at rest, and that *the families of Vernon and Franceis are distinct.* The writer is indebted to Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland for being able to throw quite a new light upon the question, etc.'

It will be remembered that when Avice Avenel married Richard de Vernon, her coheiress, Elizabeth, married Simon Basset, and we have also seen from the agreement of William Avenel (her father) that both his sons-in-law had certain rights and possessions in the Manor of Haddon. In a charter at Belvoir (unfortunately without date) we find one Robert Basset named in a convention with Richard de Vernon, son, probably,

FIG. 5.—UPPER SIDE OF LOWER COURTYARD, HADDON HALL.

To face page 10.

of William de Vernon, eldest son of Richard and Avice Avenel, over the release of the former's rights in two bovates, which Simon, the son of Lambert, held, together with the said Simon, his chattels and sequela; and half a bovat which Alexander, son of Adam, held, and which the said Robert gave to the said Richard in exchange. It therefore appears that the family of Vernon were redeeming and getting back their original land. This convention is witnessed by a Robert de Vernon. Now, this looks as though the fallacy of a Robert being brother to Richard, who married Avenel, was not a fallacy, but truth. Mr. Pym Yeatman, however, concludes that, as a fellow-witness of Robert de Vernon, one Thomas de Edensor, was also witness to other charters of the time of the first Richard de Vernon, he was, therefore, a contemporary of his, and not of his grandson's. Thomas and Adam de Edensor, together with another witness of this charter between Basset and Vernon, also attested, with Richard Vernon, a charter of Norman de Sulney to Richard, son of Adam de Herthill; but since both were alive in the twenty-ninth year of Henry III., as appears from further documentary evidence, there is nothing to be gleaned from the Basset side of the transaction either, for a Robert Basset of Wolsthorpe was alive at a very early period; he, too, had a grandson, also Robert. In the eighth year of Henry II. there was a Robert of Haddon also. So this charter, which looks as though it should help to clear up the Vernon le Franceis mystery, does not do so at all.

More redemptions of land by the Vernons from the Bassets are to be found later. In one William Basset confirms to Sir William Vernon half an acre of land in Haddon, which joined land over which a convention was signed with Ralf Gernon. Another states how William Basset released to William de Vernon his rights in Simon fil Lambert with his offspring.

To this Richard de Vernon, who married Avice Avenel, John, Earl of Moreton (afterwards King John),

had issued a license granting him permission to strengthen, but not to fortify, his house at Haddon with a wall.

This extremely interesting deed is now preserved at Belvoir, framed, in the library. The wording, in Latin, runs thus:

'Johannes Com. Moret. justic. vicecom. baillivis, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et licensiam dedisse Ric. de Vern. firmani domum suum de Heddon, muro exaltato xij pedibus sine kernello, et idem prohibeo nequis vestrum eum inde disturbet. Test. Rob. de Mara apud Clipston.

(Endorsed) 'BREVE PATENS COM. JOHANNIS.'

Roughly translated, this reads:

'John Earl of Moreton to his Justices, Sheriffs, Bailliffs, Ministers, and all his faithful people, sends greeting. Know you that I have granted and given license to Richard de Vernon to strengthen his house of Haddon, with a wall raised twelve feet high, without crenaux. And I forbid lest anyone of ours hereafter disturb him. Witness Robert de Mara at Clipston.'

Crenaux are loopholes in a defensive wall, through which archers may shoot, or any missiles, hot water, boiling lead or oil, be discharged.

For the right to crenellate a royal license had always to be obtained.

The above interesting license was shown to the members of the British Archæological Society, who were entertained by the Duke of Rutland, in 1851, at Haddon.

A remarkable brother of this Sir Richard Vernon was Ralphe de Vernon, Baron of Shipbroke — otherwise known as 'Sir Rafe the old'—who, according to one of Randle Holmes' series of manuscripts (Harleian Manuscripts, No. 2038) in the British Museum, was a most ancient individual. The extract says: 'Out of booke of Hurcy, notes, Folio 3': '1306. Sir Rafe de Vernon th' Oulde, who was before his death 145 yeare olde, had by Dame Mary, Daughter to Lo: Dacres 3 sonnes. . . .'

FIG. 6.—THE CHAPEL: NORTH-EAST.

To face page 12.

'He after mar. the widow of Jack of Hatton, Lo. of Hatton.'

In a pedigree of the Vernon family his ripe old age is also thus recorded: 'Rudolphus. Maer. Dns. de Shipbrooke; qui vixit 150 annos.'

The customary grain of salt is probably necessary and desirable here.

To return to Richard de Vernon, who married Avice Avenel. As the pedigree shows, they had two sons, William and Robert. William, Lord of Haddon, had two sons by Margaret de Stockport, Richard and Robert. These two lost the estates by banishment. Now this is of the greatest interest, as, owing to their banishment, the estates passed to their cousin Avice, daughter of Robert (William's brother), son of Richard and Avice Avenel. This caused the descent in the family of le Franceis, whom Avice, their cousin, married.

The cause of the outlawry of Richard and Robert (sons of William), as shown by the long-lost 'History of the Forest of the Peak'—dug out from the Public Record Office by the indefatigable Mr. Pym Yeatman—was the fact that 'Richard de Basselow and Hebbe Piscator were in the company of Richard Vernon when taking the King's deer at the Feast of the Holy Cross' (38 Henry III.), 'and they took two stags and three bissas.'

'Hebbe came afterwards, and was imprisoned, but the King pardoned him because he was so poor. Richard de Basselow was fined £20.' This is a very curious entry, and probably accounts for the fall of the family of Vernon of Haddon. After the outlawry of Richard Vernon this family ceased to be Lords of Haddon.. The family who long after held this manor, and whose heiress married Manners, were not Vernons, although they took the name' (*vide Derbyshire Archæological Society's Journal*, vol. xiv.).

With regard to the mother of these outlawed Vernons, Margaret de Stockport, the following grant of the Manor of Baslow and Bubnell (near Haddon) from her father,

Sir Robert, to her husband, Sir William Vernon, is preserved at Belvoir :

'Know all both present and to come that I, Robert de Stockeport, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to William son and heir of Richard de Vernon the land of Baselawe and Bunbunhul, with all its appurtenances. With Margarit, my daughter, in free marriage. But truly if the aforesaid William shall not have an heir of the said Margarit, the aforesaid William and the heirs of the said Richard de Vernon shall hold half of the said land of Baselaw, they and their heirs of me and my heirs, rendering to me and my heirs the service of half a knight's fee. These being witnesses: Ric. son of Roger Will. de Bray, Rob. de Meinewarin, Tomas de Nortbury, Walter de Stockeport, John de Bredburi, Jordan de Bredburi, Rob. son of Bernard, Rob. son of Rahenald, Mat, clerk de Stockeport, Ric., his son, Gilbert de Louthian, Walter de Parles, Hug. his brother, Roger de Estun, John his brother, Henry clerk de Tideswelle, and many others.'

'Robert de Stockport, son of the above Sir Robert, released and confirmed to William and Margery Vernon all the land of Merpul (Marple) and Wiberslee, with all its appurtenances by the service of finding one Forester in the Forest of the Earl of Chester—that is to say, in that of Macclesfield, saving to the said Earl the hunting and the aeries of Hawks, falcons, and Sparrow-hawks' ('Cheshire Grants').

From the Belvoir muniments we also find that William de Vernon gave all his land in Stanton (near to Haddon) to the Prior and Convent of Lenton, together with his body, to be there buried. As we have seen, his sons were outlawed, and the estates thus passed to the only daughter of Robert, his brother, son of Richard and Avice Avenel. Her son by her husband Gilbert le Franceis was Richard, born 1261, who styled himself 'de Vernon' in lieu of 'le Franceis' (*vide* pedigree, Appendix VII.). He married Isabel, daughter of Sir

FIG. 7.—THE ENTRANCE TO THE CHAPEL.

To face page 14.

of her son, Richard de Vernon. This son Richard was but nine years of age on the death of his father.

The dowry of this Juliana de Vernon, on her first marriage with Vernon, is given in Appendix VI. In it the name of her second husband, Sir Thomas de Wennesley, occurs, curiously enough. Juliana de Vernon, after the death of her second husband, Richard de Vernon, retired into seclusion, seeking refuge in a convent. This we know from an entry on the back of a Patent Roll of 51 Edward III., which consists of a memorandum bearing on a judicial inquiry relating to certain bad treatment to which Juliana had been subjected by certain persons in the county of Staffs. The brief account runs as follows:

'An inquest against William Bagott and Thomas Maundeville, with others in the County of Stafford, because they had ill-treated ("male tractaverunt") Juliana, who had been the wife of Richard Vernon, Knight, and who had taken the vow of chastity and assumed the mantle and the ring before the Bishop of Lichfield' (Calendar. Rot. Pat., p. 195*b*).

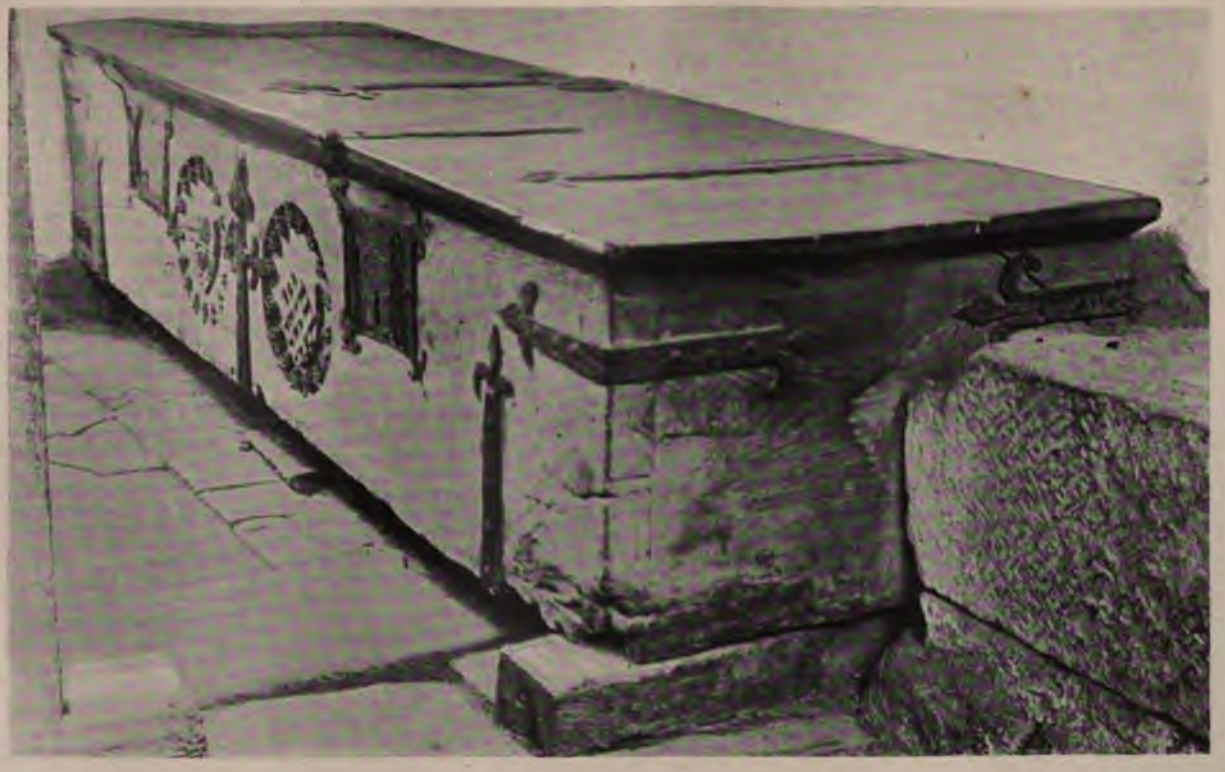


FIG. 8.—THE GREAT HERALDIC CHEST.

To face page 16.

CHAPTER III

THE FAMILY OF VERNON: 1376-1565

THIS child, Richard de Vernon, son of Richard and Juliana, came of age about 1388, and took for wife Joan, the daughter of Rees ap Griffith, Knight. A son was born to them in 1390, and the father died in 1400.[1] The will of his widow, Joan (*not* Juliana, as stated by Mr. Carrington), is now among the Belvoir muniments. In it she bequeaths all, save her body and forty shillings for bells for St. Michael's Church, Stackpole, to her son, Sir Richard Vernon.

A Richard Vernon apparently made common cause with Henry Percy and Owen Glendower against the person of the King, Henry IV. He would be, in this case, the Sir Richard Vernon who is named with the Earls of Worcester and Douglas, and with the Baron of Kinderton, as being taken prisoners at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, and executed on the Monday following the battle, which was fought on the eve of St. Mary Magdalene, Saturday, July 21.

Shaw says: 'The Earls of Worcester and Douglas, Sir Richard Vernon, and the Baron of Kinderton, were taken prisoners.' This cannot have been the Sir Richard who married Joan ap Griffith, as he was dead three years prior to the battle. Neither can it have been his son, for he died a respectable death, in addition to which he would hardly be considered a dangerous rebel at thirteen years of age, even if he were to be in open revolt against his King. If it were Richard and Joan's son, he would, at thirteen years of age, be unlikely to leave an heir to become Captain of Rouen, etc. This

[1] Inq. p.m. 2 Henry IV.

Richard forms an historical mystery which it would be interesting to unravel.

Sir Richard and Joan's son, Sir Richard, was a celebrity, being Treasurer of Calais, Captain of Rouen, Speaker of the Leicester Parliament, and Steward of Peak Forest. He married Benedicta Ludlow, a daughter of Sir John Ludlow, of Hodnet and Stokesay, in the county of Shropshire. He and his wife Benedicta filled the east window of the chapel of Haddon Hall with glass, and were buried in the church of Tong, Salop.

Their son, Sir William, according to an inquisition taken in 1450, was found to be thirty years of age and upwards. He married Margaret Swinfen, a widow, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Pype and Spernore, in 1435, and through her acquired the Manor of Spernore. He was the representative of Derbyshire in the Parliaments of 1442, 1449, and 1450. He was also Knight Constable of England, a post which was for life. His death occurred in 1467, on June 30, and he was buried, like others of his family, in Tong Church, Salop. His memorial brasses on the tomb there read as follows:

> 'Here lie Sir William Vernun, Knight, sometime Knight Constable of England, son and heir of Sir Richard Vernun, Knight, who sometime was Treasurer of Calais, which Sir William indeed died the last day of the month of June, in the year of Our Lord 1467; and Margaret, wife of the said William, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Pipe and Spernore, Knight, which Margaret indeed died . . . day of the month . . . in the year of Our Lord 146–, on whose souls may God be merciful. Amen.'

The blanks were for the date of Margaret's death to be filled in; but she refused to die in the sixties in order to neatly fill up the vacant space on the brass, and was living in 1470.

By her Sir William had twelve children, seven sons

FIG. 9.—NORTH WINDOW OF CHANCEL, HADDON CHAPEL.

To face page 13.

and five daughters. The eldest son, Sir Henry Vernon, was, by an inquisition taken in 1467, found to be twenty-six years old. He married Anne, daughter of John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury. Sir Henry was chosen as governor to Prince Arthur, son and heir of Henry VII. Prince Arthur lived at Ludlow Castle, which may partly have accounted for the King's choice. In 1489 the Prince was made Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester and Flint (he was then three years old). The King likewise made Sir Henry Vernon a Knight of the Bath. A close friendship seems to have sprung up between the Prince and his governor, for it is said that Prince Arthur spent much of each year at Haddon (*vide* Appendix I.).

Sir Henry was one of the witnesses of the marriage contract between his charge, Prince Arthur, and Princess Catherine of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Castile and Arragon. The ceremony of marriage had been performed by proxy in the chapel of the Manor of Bewdley, but of this the Prince was unaware, and when he was forced, at the age of sixteen, to marry his grief was extreme. Four months after his marriage he died at Ludlow. In 1478 Sir Henry was the representative of his county in Parliament, and was pricked High Sheriff in 1504.

It was to this Vernon that the famous 'King-maker,' Lord Warwick, wrote, partly with his own hand, in March, 1471:

'RIGHT TRUSTY AND RIGHTE WELLBILOVED,

'I grete you well, and desire and hertily pray you that asmoche as yonder man Edward, the kinges oure soverain lord gret ennemy rebelle and traitour, is now late arrived in the north parties of their land and comyng fast on southward accompanyed with Flemynges Esterlinges and Danes, not exceeding the nombre of all that he ever hathe of ij^{us} persones, nor the contre as he commeth nothing falling to him, ye wol therfor incontynente and forthwith aftir the sight hereof dispose you toward me to Coventre

with as many people defensibly arraied as ye can redily make, and that ye be with me there in all haste possible as my vray singuler trust is in you, and as I mowe doo thing to your wele or worship heraftir, And God keep you. Written at Warrewik the xxvth day of Marche.'

('P.S. in Warwick's own hand :—)

'Henry I pray you ffayle not now as ever I may do ffor yow.'

'Therle of Warrewik and Salisbury. Lieutenant to the king oure soverain lord Henry the Sexte.'

(*Signed*) 'R. WARREWIK.'

The autograph parts of this letter are said to be the only remains now extant of Warwick's writing.

Henry Vernon took no notice of this pitiful appeal, but resumed his attitude of masterly inactivity which brought the family so safely through the Wars of the Roses.

This extremely diplomatic behaviour resulted in the family of Vernon, as represented by Sir Henry, being in high favour with both Yorkist and Lancastrian, and in the confidence of both. There are letters, still preserved, from both the Duke of Clarence and from Edward, each courting his friendship, his money, and his men-at-arms.

A letter from the former, giving an account of the Battle of Tewkesbury, relates that 'Edward, late called Prince,' was 'slain in plain battle,' which is the earliest extant documentary evidence upon the vexed question as to the manner of death of this son of Henry VI.

Henry Vernon must have been a great favourite with everyone, as he was squire of the body of Edward VI., and of Richard III., who so trusted him that, prior to the Battle of Bosworth Field, he summoned him 'with such nombre as ye have promysed unto us, suficiently horssed and hernessed.' He was, as we have seen, a great favourite of Henry VII. After the death of Arthur, Henry VII.'s son, he was, in 1503, 'ordered to escort the King's daughter Margaret to Scotland, attired in his

FIG. 10.—EAST WINDOW, HADDON CHAPEL.

To face page 20.

'best array,' as it was thought unbecoming 'that any mourning or sorrowful clothings should be worn or used at such noble triumphs of marriage' (Duchess of Rutland's 'Haddon Hall').

'Sir Henry Vernon was a courtly knight, shrewd in his counsels, and a man deep in the understanding of his fellow men. He gained the ear of several kings, steered the family barque across troubled waters, trimming his sails with rare skill to the ever-shifting breeze, and kept clear of the dangerous rocks and shoals upon which many others foundered' (from Leyland's 'Peak of Derbyshire').

On April 13, 1515, he died, predeceased by his wife, who died May 17, 1494, and both were buried in Tong Church under a fine effigial altar-tomb thus inscribed:

> 'Here lie the bodies of Sir Henry Vernon, Knight, the founder of this chantry Chapel, and Dame Anne Talbot, his wife, daughter of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, which said Henry died the 13th day of the month of April in the year of Our Lord 1515, and the said Lady Anne died the 17th day of May in the year of Our Lord 1494; on whose souls may God be merciful.'

To Tong Church Sir Henry Vernon had given the great bell of 48 hundredweight and 6 yards round, 'for the tolling of it when any Vernon comes to town.'

The curious and interesting will of Sir Henry Vernon is given in full in Appendix II.

The eldest son, Sir John Vernon, died during the lifetime of his father, and was buried in the neighbouring church of Bakewell. His wife, Helen Montgomery, brought the Sudbury (Derbyshire) estates with her, which thus became a Vernon possession, and afterwards descended in the Lords Vernon of Sudbury.

His brother Richard, second son of Sir Henry, inherited the estates of his father, including Haddon. He married Margaret Dymock, daughter of Sir Robert Dymock, but died two and a half years after coming into

possession of his estates at Haddon and Tong, August 14, 1517. His son George was but a child of three years of age. He was duly buried in Tong Church with his forefathers, and made suitable provision for his wife to be likewise accommodated, but she was again married, this time to a Devonshire man, Sir William Coffin. The tomb of Richard Vernon in the Vernon Chapel of Tong Church is thus inscribed :

> 'Here lie the bodies of Richard Vernon of Haddon, Esquire, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Dymock, Knight, who had issue George Vernon. Richard indeed died on the Vigil of the Assumption of Saint Mary the Virgin, in the year of Our Lord 1517, and the said Margaret died . . . day of the month . . . in the year of Our Lord . . . on whose souls God Almighty be merciful. Amen.'

His wife that was, Margaret, probably resided with her second husband at Haddon, as they are thus referred to in several papers of the time, now in the possession of the Duke of Rutland, the lineal descendant of the last Vernon in the male line. When Sir George came of age they would no doubt inhabit the Devonshire estates. After the death of her second husband, Margaret, Sir George Vernon's mother, married a third time no less a person than Richard Manners, son of Sir George Manners and brother of the first Earl of Rutland, Thomas Manners.

It seems as though the Fates were weaving a web round the families of Vernon and Manners. We see them here united, and again in the next generation but one.

Sir George Vernon, son of Richard and Margaret, was the well-known and greatly respected 'King of the Peak.'

Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt makes the terrible mistake of taking Sir George Vernon as brother of Henry Vernon (owner of Sudbury), whereas he was his cousin,

FIG. 11.—THE BANQUETING-HALL.

To face page 22.

being son of his (Sir George's) father's brother John, who married Helen Montgomery.

His huge wealth and great position in the county gained for him a notoriety for government in his estates which he fully lived up to. One tale which finds universal credit well illustrates this:

A certain pedlar, or hawker, who had been doing business in the vicinity, was found murdered in a somewhat lonely spot. He had that evening been seen to enter the house of the toll-gate keeper, but afterwards was never again seen alive. Sir George Vernon took up the case, and brought the body into the hall at Haddon, where it lay covered by a sheet. The toll-man was summoned to his presence, and cross-questioned by Sir George as to his complicity in the crime; he stoutly denied it, however. Sir George then sought to prey upon his feelings, and, uncovering the body, commanded all there present to touch the body in turn, and at the same time swear of their innocence.[1] This was too much for the nerves of the toll-man, and he fled through Bakewell to the village of Ashford-in-the-Water, where he was caught and hung by the 'King of the Peak.' This field still bears the name 'Galley-acre' (Gallows acre). A man who was prepared to assert his rights in such a vigorous fashion was bound to command respect, and he seems to have been duly feared and honoured.

He was, however, called up to London for this piece of high-handed justice, and was admonished and discharged. It is said that he was twice called to surrender by the title of 'King of the Peak,' but he refused to answer to this. The name of 'Sir George Vernon,' however, produced the answer, 'Here am I!'

The great house of Haddon was kept up in what is now called—for want of a better term—the good old style, which seems to have consisted in huge quantities of meat and drink. The stewards' accounts, which begin in 1564 (during Sir George's 'reign'), continue with

[1] The superstition that blood flows from the corpse at the approach of the murderer is one of very ancient foundation, and firmly held even at the present day (*vide The Antiquary*, vol. xxxviii., p. 203).

omissions—one a serious one of forty-six years—to the end of the seventeenth century (*vide* Appendix III.).

The 'reign' of Sir George Vernon was one of fifty years, though he was a legal infant when his father died, and the estates, as we have seen, were ruled by his mother and her second husband, Sir William Coffin.

Sir George was the last of the male Vernons of Haddon by name, for by birth he was a le Franceis, and he fully lived up to that honour. Camden, speaking of him, says: 'Insomuch that Sir George Vernon, Knight, who lived in our time, for his magnificence, for his kind reception of all men and his great hospitality, gained the name of "King of the Peak" among the vulgar.'

He may well have been hospitable, seeing what huge wealth he must have derived from his thirty manors in Derbyshire alone, not to mention the great possessions of Tong, Salop, and Harlaston, Staffordshire. It must have been a great blow to him that he had no male heir to all these possessions; his first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Gilbert Taylebois (or Talboys), Knight, and by her he had two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy, the latter the heroine of much inventive romance, which, however pretty it be, is utterly ruined by the knowledge of its extreme improbability, even impossibility.

His second wife, by whom he had no issue, was Mathilda, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford, a Derbyshire Knight. His first wife died March 25, 1558; the second, Matilda, survived him, and married Sir Francis Hastings of North Cadbury, Somersetshire, a member of the Huntingdon family.

Sir George died in 1565, and was buried in the Vernon Chapel of the neighbouring church of Bakewell. Here, during structural alterations in 1841, the skeletons of, presumably, Sir George and his wives were disinterred. The probability of this is very doubtful, as it is most unlikely that Mathilda, who married a second husband, Sir Francis Hastings, would be buried with him.

Sir George left no son, as we have seen, but two daughters by his first wife, Margaret and Dorothy, co-heiresses.

FIG. 12.—THE HIGH TABLE, BANQUETING-HALL.

CHAPTER IV

DOROTHY VERNON AND THE MANNERS FAMILY

THE two daughters of Sir George Vernon, Margaret and Dorothy, were both married during their father's lifetime—Margaret to Sir Thomas Stanley, of Winwick, in Lancashire; Dorothy, the younger, to John Manners, who was second son of the first Earl of Rutland.

In the year 1565, in an inquisition held then, Margaret Stanley was found to be aged twenty-five years, and Dorothy Manners to be twenty years old.[1] In the same year the widow of Sir George Vernon, Mathilda (*not* Margaret, as stated by the late Mr. W. Carrington), surrendered to Thomas Stanley and Margaret, his wife, and to John Manners and Dorothy, his wife, all her interest under the will of her husband, Sir George Vernon, in all his possessions.

The family seats—from old deeds of 1567 and 1569—of John Manners and Dorothy his wife are said to be at Wiverton, Nottinghamshire, and Uffington, Lincolnshire.

The estates of Tong and Harlaston passed to Margaret, wife of Thomas Stanley, while the Manor of Haddon, with other Derbyshire manors, descended to the wife of John Manners, Dorothy. The former daughter, Margaret, was buried at Tong with her husband, who died December 21, 1576. She was living at Tong in 1594.

[1] Inq. p.-m. 8 Elizabeth.

With regard to the matrimonial overtures of Sir Thomas Stanley to Margaret Vernon (aged fifteen) in 1555, we have the following curious entries from the household accounts of Haddon, which have been selected by Mr. W. A. Carrington, as showing how few were the elements of romance in this alliance, compared with the fabled exploits of the younger sister, Dorothy:

1555.	'Paid for ale at Sr Thomas Stanleys being here.'	iiij^{s}
	'Spent by my M^{r} at the new Castle (Newcastle-under-Lyne) upon Thursday the vth day of Sept. at the talks of the maryage betwyxt Sr Tho: Stanley and Mrs Margett.'	vj^{li}
	'To my M^{r} in playe the viii of Sep: wth Sr Tho: Stanley and Sr Will: Inglebe.'	v^{s}
1556.	'Att London. Paid for the copyinge of tharticles betwyxt theyrle of Derbye and my M^{r} for the maryage that shold be had betwyxt the said Erles son and his daughter.'	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
	'Gevon to Mr Serjant Gawdye for his Counseyll in the same.'	x^{s}
	'Spent there by Mr Agard and Thomas Morten beynge there for the makinge upp of books betwyxt the said Erle and my M^{r} by the space of vj weeks lackynge ij days.'	viij^{li} x^{s}

'17 Dec. To Mrs Margett to playe at tables wth Sr Thomas Stanley.' iijs iiijd

(From the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*, vol. xxii.)

The actual marriage took place in 1558. Sir Thomas Stanley died in 1577, and Margaret, his wife, September 9, 1596, having married secondly William Mather in 1579.

Her son, Sir Edward Stanley, succeeded to the estates.

Here we leave this branch of the family.

We now turn to Dorothy Vernon, celebrated the world over as a high-born heroine of a runaway love-affair. Unfortunately, as we shall presently see, the grounds on which this story is based are not even slight, but are, to all intents and purposes, non-existent.

Dorothy Vernon was the younger daughter of the 'King of the Peak,' and to her was left, by her father's will, the whole of the Haddon estates.

Over the subject of her marriage much ink has been spilled by novelists, by whom she has been dubbed 'the Heiress of Haddon,' and even—it makes one shudder and sets one's teeth on edge—'Sweet *Doll* of Haddon.'

The point which the romantically inclined fall foul over with the dryasdust historian is as to whether the marriage of Dorothy Vernon with John Manners was runaway and romantic or was peaceable and prosaic. Why should a young man of such good family, son of an Earl, heir to fine estates, though not the eldest son, but the second, be considered no suitable husband to a second daughter of a county squire, important though he was, and possessed of fine estates?

This is the state of affairs which the disciples of romance would have us to believe; but, in their ardour to lend an air of fact to their tale, they have gone too far, and given away the imposture. The tale was first concocted by a lady who wrote under the euphonious *nom*

de plume of Silverpen. The romantic tale was immediately given credence, and it is impossible to eradicate it from present-day people, who receive such tales with open ears and hearts, but close them to dry, hard, historical facts; for the tale is daily repeated by the custodians of the Hall to the thousands of visitors—British, American, and foreign—who crowd there to gaze on the scene of this pretty story.[1] Every day, too, are the steps down which Dorothy is said to have fled to her lover, and the very room in which she is said to have been dancing at the ball in her sister's honour, shown to these visitors, the former under the title of 'Dorothy Vernon's Steps.'

Popular belief credits the father of Dorothy, Sir George Vernon, his daughter Margaret, and his second wife (Dorothy's step-mother—the usual cruel step-mother of fiction), with a desire to keep the poor Dorothy in the background, while her elder sister—affianced to Thomas Stanley—was the pet of all, to the detriment of Dorothy. It is also stated that Dorothy, whose love—reciprocated—for John Manners was known, was kept a virtual prisoner and was always under close observation. The object of her affections, Manners, was therefore denied the house; so, with true inventive genius, he disguised himself as a forester, and thus hung about the Hall unrecognised.

The strict watch over Dorothy seems to have been for a time relaxed during a ball given in honour of the marriage or engagement of her sister Margaret, which was held in the beautiful Long Gallery. Dorothy had apparently apprised her lover of her intention to escape from 'durance vile' during the festivities, and had agreed to escape with him for the purpose of contracting a hasty and clandestine marriage. She therefore left the ballroom, entered the anteroom adjoining, and left by the steps now named after her. She mounted one of the horses which John Manners had in readiness, and fled

[1] The story has now been dramatized and played by Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson under the title of 'Dorothy o' the Hall,' April, 1906.

with him to his father's estates in Rutland, being married next day at Ayleston, in Leicestershire.

The amount of truth contained in this undoubtedly pretty tale may be gauged from the fact that the very room in which she was supposed to have been dancing, and the actual steps down which she is said to have fled —now named after her—*were built by her husband, John Manners, when he duly married her and became possessed of the Haddon estates!*

There is not one particle of historical or documentary evidence to support the tale of elopement.

Having now dealt with the last of the Vernons of Haddon, and the marriage of one of the coheiresses of that Vernon with a Manners, we will turn to the descent of this latter ancient family, which is, however, involved and uncertain in parts.

The present Dukes of Rutland, who are descended from the same father as that of John Manners just referred to, claim descent from one Richard de Maniéres, who held lands in both Kent and Surrey under Odo de Bayeux. These lands were by him forfeited on account of his allegiance to the rightful but dispossessed heir to the throne, Clito, son and heir of Robert of Normandy, under whose banner fought Ranulph Peverel, who married William Peverel's mother (*vide* p. 1).

The direct ancestor of the present family was Sir Robert de Manneries, of Ethale (now Etal), in Northumberland.

A descendant of this Sir Robert Manneries was one Sir Robert de Manners, who married Philippa, a daughter of Sir Bartholomew de Mont Bouchier. He had a son by her, also Robert by name, and this man married Hawise, or Avice, daughter of Robert, Baron de Muschamp.

The great-grandson of this Robert de Manners and Hawise, his wife, was again Sir Robert Manners. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir David Coupland. The son of this pair married and had four sons, of whom the second, William, was the only one who survived with issue. His wife, Janetta Bagster, bore him a son, who was christened Robert.

This Robert represented his shire of Northumberland in the Parliament of Edward III., and from him he procured a grant for the fortifying of his castle of Ethale. This grant permitted him 'to strengthen and embattle his dwelling-house at Ethale, in Northumberland, with a wall made of stone and lime, and to hold the same to himself and his heirs for ever.'

He had apparently gained the King's favour, for in the first year of Edward III.'s reign he was constituted governor of Norham Castle. When the wily Scots assaulted this stronghold he distinguished himself by his successful defence. The Scots, we learn, 'despising King Edward's youth, on the very night of that day on which King Edward was crowned intended to take Norham Castle by surprise, and so well managed their design that about sixteen of them had already mounted the walls; but the captain, Sir Robert Manners, being warned of the matter beforehand by one of the garrison, who was a Scotsman, had so well prepared to receive them that of those who had mounted he took five or six and put the rest to the sword, their companions below, upon this disappointment, retiring.'

This exploit won him wide renown, and in the truce with the lawless Scots in the next year he was made a Conservator.

Later appointments were those of Sheriff of the county of Selkirk and Warder and Defender of the Fortresses of Selkirk, Ettrick, etc. In 15 Edward III. he was appointed to make terms with David Bruce and his followers. This was followed by his appointment as Lord of the Marches. In 1346, at Neville's Cross, he fought under Queen Philippa, displaying great valour. So highly was he respected and trusted that the prisoners from that memorable battle-field were entrusted to his care for safe lodgment in the Tower of London and deliverance to the Constable. He married Alice Strather, and by her had a son, John, whom he left fatherless in 1355.

His son, the above Sir John Manners, received his

FIG. 14.—CARVING IN RECESS OF DINING-ROOM.

To face page 30.

knighthood, and married the widow of William de Whitchester, Alice; he died in 1402, leaving a son, John, to mourn his loss and inherit his estates.

This Sir John Manners became Sheriff of his county, Northumberland, and then fell foul of the law, with his son John also. He was accused of murdering William Heron and John Akyman, and his son was charged with complicity. Sir Robert de Umphreyville, together with William Heron's wife, Isabel, prosecuted these two, who were ordered to 'cause 500 masses to be sung for the health of the soul of the same William Heron within one year then next ensuing, and to pay to Sir Robert de Umphreyville, and Isabel, to the use of the said Isabel and her children by Heron, 200 marks.'

The son, who was thus prosecuted, did not succeed his father, but Sir Robert Manners. This representative of the family married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Ogle. Of his children by her, Robert succeeded him. This Sir Robert Manners married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas, Lord Roos, sister and coheiress of Edmund, Lord Roos. By this alliance he secured, 'among other possessions, the ancient seat of Belvoir Castle, built by Robert de Todenei, a noble Norman, on a stately ascent, overlooking the beautiful valley adjacent (thence by him called "Belvoir," from the fair view of the country thereabouts), and it became the chief seat of that great barony bestowed on him by William the Conqueror, which seat and barony, in the reign of Henry III., devolved upon Robert de Roos, a great baron, by marriage with Isabel, daughter and heiress of William de Albini, the fourth of that name, descended from the said Robert de Todenei; and from the Lord Roos it came to Sir Robert Manners by his marriage.' Other estates secured by this marriage were Hamlake in Yorkshire, and Orstan in Nottinghamshire.

Robert Manners was in 1466 made deputy to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine. He died in 1487.

The issue of his marriage were two sons and three

daughters, who married into the family of Fairfax. Sir George Manners, the eldest, became, in right of his mother, Lord Roos, and succeeded to the baronies of Belvoir, Vaux, and Trusbut. His marriage introduced Royal blood into the family, for his wife, Anne St. Leger (daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas St. Leger by the sister of Edward IV., Ann Plantagenet, widow of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter), was daughter of Richard, Duke of York. Henry VII. despatched him on a mission to Scotland, owing to the unruly Scots having favoured the pretender Perkin Warbeck.

Henry VIII. also favoured him, and he was the King's companion at the sieges of Terouenne and Tournay, in which latter place he died, and was buried in the Rutland Chapel in the north aisle of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. He was succeeded by the eldest of his children, Thomas. Sir Thomas Manners brought great honour to the family by being created first Earl of Rutland, a royal title thus far. Prior to this he was thirteenth Lord Roos of Hamlake, Baron Trusbut, Riveaulx and Belvoir. He was also a Knight of the Garter, and trusted by Henry VIII., besides being also created Warden of the East Marches. He was an important factor in the suppression of the insurrections arising in Leicestershire and Yorkshire, on the dissolution of the religious houses; and he was also a witness of the celebrated interview between Henry VIII. and the King of France at Guisnes. It was this monarch who conferred on him his title of Earl of Rutland, 'a title which none but the Royal Family had ever borne, and by reason of his descent from the sister of King Edward IV. had an augmentation to his ancient arms': *Or, two bars azure, and a chief gules*, which *chief* was thus augmented: *quarterly azure and gules*, in the first and fourth *two fleur-de-lys*, and in the second and third *a lion passant guardant, all or.*

At the second interview between the King and Francis I. he was a spectator; was present at King Henry's marriage with Anne Boleyn, and attended as

FIG. 15.—THE KITCHENS (LOOKING TOWARDS BANQUETING-HALL).

From Rayner's 'Haddon Hall.'

To face page 32.

Lord Chamberlain to Anne of Cleves on her journey to England. In 1540 he became Justice in Eyre of the royal forests north of the Trent. He was granted manors in the counties of Leicester, Norfolk, Cambridge, Warwick, Northampton, Salop, and Yorks. When the Duke of Norfolk invaded Scotland with 20,000 men, he accompanied him, and we learn that in one week they burnt twenty towns and villages *en route*. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Lovel; and, secondly, Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Paston, by whom he had certainly five sons. He died in 1543, and was buried in Bottesford Church.

A letter of this worthy Earl is preserved at Belvoir, and is thus quoted by the late Duchess of Rutland:

'There is a letter addressed by him to the Lord Privy Seal of the day, saying that he had been summoned to speak to his royal mistress (Anne of Cleves), soon after 4 o'clock in the morning, with reference to the King's intention to divorce her, and that, seeing her "to take the matter heavily," he had "desired her to be of good comfort," assuring her that Henry VIII. was "so good and virtuous a prince" that he desired "nothing which was not conformable to the law of God and the dictates of his conscience, and necessary for the future quietness of the realm"' (Duchess of Rutland's 'Haddon Hall').

Of his five sons and six daughters by his second wife, we have only to deal with the two eldest sons, Henry and John.

Henry, who became second Earl of Rutland, was as famous in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth as was his father in that of Henry VIII.

John Manners, as we have seen, married Dorothy Vernon of Haddon, and there resided.

CHAPTER V

JOHN AND DOROTHY MANNERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS UP TO 1679

THE marriage of John Manners with Dorothy Vernon must have been with the consent of the latter's father, Sir George Vernon, and no accounts of family differences have so far come down to us. On the death of Sir George, his son-in-law became possessor of Haddon Hall, and there he lived. In 1603 he received the honour of knighthood. By Dorothy Vernon he had several children: Sir George Manners, his heir; John, who died when fourteen years of age; Sir Roger, of Whitwell; and Grace, who married Sir Francis Fortescue, of Salden. Sir John Manners died June 4, 1611, and Dorothy in 1584.

A large number of letters of Roger Manners, his brother, still remain among the Belvoir manuscripts, and of him the Duchess of Rutland writes, that he was for a long while in communication with his nephew, the third Earl of Rutland: 'The series of letters . . . extend over a long period, and deal with a great variety of subjects, political, social, and sporting. Roger never married. He kept his brothers and nephews informed of the chief events that took place in London; in addition, as years glide on, he became the Mentor of the family, and towards the close of his life his letters are full of affectionate and pious counsels. Roger's chamber at Haddon, with the tapestry hangings, still looks as if a very little trouble would make it comfortable for habitation.' (*Vide* Appendix IV. for other letters.)

Both Sir John Manners and his wife Dorothy are in-

From Rayner's 'Haddon Hall.'

FIG. 16.—ORIEL WINDOW IN DRAWING-ROOM.

To face page 34.

terred in the chapel of Bakewell Church, and to them is erected a huge marble monument of the style so characteristic in those days.

When the Vernon Chapel was restored in 1841 the bodies of these two were brought to light, buried in wooden coffins. Dorothy's head still retained its hair, cut short on the forehead, but long behind, extremely friable, remarkably soft, and of a beautiful auburn colour, and in it were found six brass pins. One of these pins was stolen from the body—a fact which imputes a disgraceful laxity of care on the part of those in charge—and was bought from the thief by the late Mr. Bateman, of Lomberdale House, Middleton-by-Youlgreave, for his museum of curious and wonderful antiquities. He had the extremely bad taste to retain it, and, to make matters worse, openly announced his possession of it in his printed museum catalogue.

Sir John Manners, after her death, continued to reside at the lovely old house which she had brought him, doing his duty to his county and his relations. His bosom friend seems to have been his brother Roger, who wrote to him in 1601 : 'I desyre no worldly thing more than that I may end my days with you in contemplation.'

Some of Roger's letters are given in Appendix IV.

A severe blow to Sir John Manners was the rash conduct of his nephew, the Earl of Rutland, in joining the Earl of Essex in 1600. The foolish Earl of Rutland was committed to the Tower, and what must have worried Sir John Manners was the likelihood of his suffering the same punishment as Essex. The letters of Roger to his brother John, and from the Earl of Rutland to Sir John Manners, his uncle, are given in Appendix IV. He was finally released subject to a fine of £30,000, which, thanks to family intervention, was reduced to £10,000.

John Manners' son, Roger, wrote thus to his father in 1601 :

'Sir George and Mr. Fraunceys Manners were fyned at 4,000 marks apeece, but Sir Robert Cecill has begged both their fynes, and so we hope it shall coste them little or nothinge.'

In 1601 the whole country was alarmed by the threatened invasion of the Spanish, and a number of very interesting letters passed between Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Sir John Manners, relative to the raising of sufficient numbers of men. The whole of the Derbyshire musters of the period are transcribed by Mr. Carrington in the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*, and two letters are given in Appendix IV. of this work.

Sir John Manners is commanded by the Queen to 'provide a horse with a sufficient man to send upon him.'

Sir John Manners was uncle to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and, as we know, was one of the escort of his prisoner, Mary Queen of Scots, on her journey from Wingfield Manor to Tutbury.

Sir John Manners died on June 4, 1611, and was buried with Dorothy his wife in the Vernon Chapel of Bakewell Church.

The tomb is ornamented with the effigies of Sir John and Dorothy kneeling. The figure of Sir John is said to be, as regards the face, remarkably like the body removed from beneath it in 1841. This being the case, we may easily suppose that the likeness of the real Dorothy to her effigy was as great. She was not beautiful, judging from this portrait (if portrait it is), but of a homely caste of countenance (Fig. 50). One letter of Dorothy Manners, and only one, remains. It is addressed by her to the agent of the Haddon estates, Mr. Swan.

The following account of its finding and a translation of the letter is given by Mr. A. E. Cockayne, of Bakewell, in the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*, vol. xv.:

'In the course of transmission of books and papers from old to new offices by a firm of solicitors in Bakewell, a quantity of old papers were discovered, of considerable value and importance. A cursory look through them revealed one document which is apparently unique, no writing of the celebrated Dorothy Vernon, of Haddon

FIG. 17.—THE BALLROOM, OR LONG GALLERY.

To face page 36.

Hall, being hitherto known to exist; not even the searches of the Historical Manuscripts Commission at Belvoir having unearthed any such document.

'The paper to which I refer is a quarto single sheet, written on both sides, and is a letter written by Dorothy Manners . . . to the then agent of the Haddon estate, Mr. Swan.

'There is a good deal of character in the style of the writing in the signature, though that of the letter itself rather points to a later date than that of Dorothy Manners. Yet the style of its diction, and particularly its subscription, "Your trew frind to my power," leads to the belief in the identity of the writer. There was another Dorothy Manners later—namely, Dorothy, a younger daughter of Sir George Manners (who became the wife of Sir Thomas Lake), and a Mr. Swan, I believe, was then agent; but she would scarcely be likely to conclude a letter to the estate agent in form as this, nor to be in a position to borrow money from the agent. I believe, therefore, we have here a genuine letter of the celebrated heiress of Haddon. It is unfortunate there is no date or year given, only "The 19." The following is a transcript of the letter, along with a facsimile of the signature:

'"GOOD MR. SWAN,

'"I know not how to make a note as I think fiting to send to you; therefore, by Jack, write ye such note as you thinke good, and send it in your let: to me, and I will set my hand to it, and by the first safe hand send it you againe; you may say in the note y^{t} I will pay you the golde again, or so much as ye will have for change in silver by our Lady-day, for I have them frinds that knows of this, wch I am sure w^{d} pass there words, or give there hands, but at this time, w^{t} y^{r} kindness to me, I will not desier them; but they assure me if I die tomorrow it should be payd you at the time, you may say in the noate w^{h} shall be our Lady-day therefore make

it so, and send it me, by Jack; and you will still more oblige me to be as trewly I am

'"Good Mr. Swan

'"Your trew frind to my power

Dorothy Manners[1]

'"The 19."'

With this letter the account of John and Dorothy Manners must close, and the history of their son and heir begin.

The eldest son was Sir George Manners, who married Grace, daughter of Sir Henry Pierrepoint, sister to the Earl of Kingston. He died in 1624, and was succeeded by John, his eldest son.

This son was fortunate enough to inherit the Haddon estates from his father, and the huge estates of Belvoir and the earldom of Rutland from his cousin George, seventh Earl of Rutland. He, the seventh Earl, died, childless, in 1641, and thus left John Manners, of Haddon, heir to his vast possessions. He, John, occupied both Belvoir and Haddon, though the latter, perhaps, had the preference.

Here he lived in great splendour with a large number of retainers, and dealing out hospitality with a liberal hand. He married Frances, daughter of Edward, Lord Montague of Boughton, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters. In the ninth and eleventh years of Charles I.'s reign he was Sheriff of Derbyshire and its representative in Parliament.

[1] This signature is reproduced by permission of the Derbyshire Archæological Society.

Note the much easier writing in the Christian name; the surname does not seem so easily written; perhaps this was penned before she was thoroughly accustomed to the change of name consequent on her marriage.

FIG. 18.—THE PEACOCK DOORWAY IN THE BALLROOM.

To face page 38.

He espoused the cause of the Parliament in the Civil Wars, and he was one of the twenty-two peers who refused, in January, 1642-43, to obey the orders of the King to attend his Parliament at Oxford, but remained at Westminster. The Royalist troops attacked his Castle of Belvoir in great force and took it, leaving Sir Gervase Lucas in charge as Governor. The castle was very useful to the King when in these parts, and he often slept here. The rash Earl of Rutland took the solemn league and covenant with his few fellow-peers at Westminster, and, in return, lost his ancestral home.

The loss of this house was thought much of by its owner, and still more by its new owners, 'as by reason of the situation of the castle on a hill of difficult access, and being built on the confines of Lincoln and Leicestershire, with a very fair prospect also into that of Nottinghamshire, thus having a strong power and influence on all those three counties.'

The Earl, however, got his own back; for, having consented to the destruction of the whole village of Belvoir, likewise the stables, etc., of the castle, he laid siege to it. In December the supplies of the Royalist garrison began to run short, the water-supply being especially inadequate, so it was surrendered again, but was demolished, with the Earl's consent, by the Council of State in May, 1649.

He therefore returned to Haddon, and kept open house, and was universally welcomed. In the Restoration of Charles II. he took a part, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Leicestershire. Belvoir Castle was rebuilt by him in 1668.

Respecting his mode of living and his hospitality at Haddon, the following items are quoted from the accounts of 1663 by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt:

	£	s.	d.
Paid George Wood, the cook, for helping in the pantry all Christmas	3	0	0
Paid Robert Swindell for helping at the like work all Christmas, and 2 weeks ...	1	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid William Green, the cook, for helping in the kitchen all Christmas	1	0	0
Paid Antony Higton, turnspit, for helping all Christmas		3	0
Paid W. Creswick, for pulling fowls and poultry all Christmas		3	6
Paid Catherine Sprig, for helping the scullery-maid all Christmas		3	0
Paid Thomas Shaw, the piper, for piping all Christmas	2	0	0
Given by my honourable Lord and Lady's command to Thomas Shaw's man ...		10	0
Given by their honours' commands to Richard Blackwell, the dancer		10	0
Given by their honours' commands to Ottiwell Bramwell, the dancer		10	0
Given by their honours' commands to Ottiwell Bramwell's kinswoman, for dancing		5	0

Other items may be found in the Steward's Accounts (Appendix III.). Food supplies were certainly enormous in quantity, for we learn that every year for the ten years ending 1670 the Haddon household consumed 400 to 500 sheep, 30 to 40 beeves, and a large number of pigs. The well-stocked park was of very considerable extent, seeing that it contained in 1637 no less than 597 bucks and does.

Among the papers and manuscripts relating to Haddon now preserved at Belvoir Castle is a list of the bucks from this park which were to be killed and given away in 1669, ten years before the death of this Earl, whose hospitality was so noted.

This list was, by permission of the Duke of Rutland, transcribed by the late Mr. W. Carrington for the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*. It reads:

FIG. 19.—'DOROTHY VERNON'S' STEPS.

To face page 40.

'1669. Buckes to bee kill'd this grasstyme in Haddon Parke, and to be disposed of as followeth: vizt, (at least 20).

4 To the high Sheriffe
4 To the Judges
4 To the Mr. Eyre. had 2
2 To Mr. Millward
4 To Sr. John Gell
2 To Mr. Eyre of High Low
4 To Mr. Williomet
2 To Mr. Batch
2 To Mr. Wright
1 To Mr. Ashton
1 To Mr. Saville
1 To Mr. Geo. Hopkinson
1 To Mr. Allsoppe
1 To Mrs. Hopkinson
1 To Mr. Spateman
1 To Mr. Dakin
1 To Mrs. Revill
2 To Doctor Dakin
1 To Doctor Willoughby
1 To Mr. Crees
1 To Mr. Calton
1 To Mr. Adam Eyre
1 To Mr. Buxton
1 To Capt. Brocke
1 To Capt. Waine
1 To Mr. Ashe
1 To Mr. Eyre of holme
1 To Mr. Nicholson
1 To Mr. Barker
1 To Mr. Sheldon
1 To Mr. Pott
1 To Mr. Appleton
1 To Mr. Steevenson
1 To Mr. Grundy
1 To Mr. Birdes
1 To Mr. Berisford
1 To Mr. Roberts
1 To John Briddon
1 To Mr. Bourne
1 To Mr. Wood
1 To Mr. Clarke
1 To Mr. Dale
1 To Mr. Naylor
2 To Docter Langsdale
2 To Mr. Hall
2 To Mr. Barker
2 To Mr. Gill
4 To Belvoir
1 To Haddon folke
1 To Mr. Bagshawe of bakewell
1 To Mrs. Harrison'

This great Earl of Rutland, John Manners, died in 1679, being succeeded by his third and only surviving son, John, ninth Earl of Rutland, with whom and his descendants we will deal in the next chapter.

CHAPTER VI

THE DUKES OF RUTLAND RESIDENT AT HADDON UNTIL 1779

THE ninth Earl of Rutland, third son of the eighth Earl, John Manners, was born in 1638. Honours descended rapidly upon him, for in 1679 he was made a peer in his own right, as Baron Manners of Haddon. This same year his father died, leaving him ninth Earl of Rutland. This was altered in 1703 to Duke of Rutland, thereby bestowing on him the highest possible dignity. His titles were then Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland.

In 1658 he married Lady Anne Pierrepoint, the daughter of the Marquis of Dorchester, but it seems to have been a most unhappy marriage, for he was divorced from her.

The second wife of the first Duke was Lady Diana Bruce, daughter of Robert, Earl of Aylesbury; and the third was Catherine, daughter of Baptiste Noel, Viscount Campden, by whom he had John, his heir. The life of Haddon and country pursuits appear to have strongly appealed to him. He 'kept up his mansion at a bountiful old rate,' and we hear that he 'loved greatly buck-hunting,' and was, with his huntsmen, clothed in green.

FIG. 20.—CHIMNEY-PIECE, STATE BEDROOM.

To face page 42.

The late Duchess of Rutland says of him that 'So many letters of thanks were found, in acknowledgment of red-deer pasties and bucks, addressed to the successive owners of Haddon and Belvoir, that it is evident deer abounded on both these estates.' They certainly did in 1637, when 597 were contained 'Haddon in Parke'!

His scale of hospitality and liberal open-handedness was far in excess of his father's, great as that was, and we learn that 'he kept seven score of servants, and that every day saw his banqueting-hall filled to overflowing with retainers and guests.' With regard to his elevation to a dukedom in 1703, the late Duchess of Rutland remarks:

'He was created by Queen Anne Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland in the second year of her reign. From letters of Lady Rachel Russel to King William III., it seems that that Sovereign had intended giving the dukedom, but was prevented by the illness which terminated fatally. One letter about the King's last illness mentions that Sir Walter Raleigh's cordial and Jesuit's bark was administered, but without much effect;' also:

'The late Duchess of Rutland in November, 1889, examined two large sacks of papers, brought from the loft over the stables at Belvoir. Under a mass of more recent papers, old pamphlets and account-books, she found letters relating to the creation of the dukedom; one in particular from Godolphin, with many letters of much earlier dates' (from the *Quarterly Review*, 1890).

In January, 1711, the first Duke died at Belvoir, aged seventy-three, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, by his third wife, John.

The second Duke, formerly John Manners, Lord Roos, married in 1693—when only between sixteen and seventeen years of age—Catherine, second daughter of William, Lord Russell, who was beheaded ten years previously.

This wedding is said by Llewellyn Jewitt to have been, 'judging from some curious letters, still extant,

concerning it' . . . of the most lavishly extravagant character.'

Catherine Manners, his wife, was sister to both the Duchess of Devonshire and to the Duke of Bedford. She died in 1711, having borne him nine children—five sons and four daughters.

The Duke then married a second wife, Lucy, daughter of Lord Sherard, sister of the Earl of Harborough, who increased his already numerous family by another eight children—six sons and two daughters—making him the proud father of seventeen children, eleven of whom were sons!

In 1721 this second Duke died of the small-pox, and was succeeded by his eldest son by his first wife, Catherine, John, who became third Duke of Rutland.

This third Duke was born in 1696, and at the age of twenty-one married the only daughter and heiress of Lord Lexington, by whom he had thirteen children, the majority of whom died while of quite tender years. He and his father together were the proud sires of no less than thirty children.

The alliance with the Lexington heiress brought him in huge estates, which were settled upon the younger branches of the family, and, though the dukedom descended upon his grandson as a matter of course, the younger members in the male line, including the second son, took the name of Manners-Sutton.

This third Duke, John, was, we are told by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, familiarly known as 'Old John of the Hill.'

He died in 1779, and was succeeded by his grandson, Charles, son of Lord Granby, the celebrated Commander-in-Chief and hero of the Seven Years' War.

The third Duke was the last member of this ancient family, whose descent has been here traced, to reside at Haddon, in addition to Belvoir, of course. It is therefore quite unnecessary to further follow the changes and chances of the Manners family, who still own the lovely house of Haddon, and who guard it with a jealous care

FIG. 21.—THE STATE BED, HADDON.

To face page 44.

CHAPTER VII

THE HALL: ITS FABRIC AND BUILDERS

HADDON HALL is situated in the valley of the Wye, midway between Bakewell and Rowsley. The buildings are set on the slope of the hill, facing south-west, and on the lower side, beneath which runs the river Wye; the slope of the hill ends with great abruptness, being of considerable steepness down to the water's edge (Fig. 32).

Above the Hall the hill rises for some distance, while on the north side there is a slight slope—save at the foot of the tower, where it is steep—and on the south there is an almost sheer descent from the walls of the lawn down to the river. Haddon was not built for warlike purposes, and never suffered from the effects of battle, for its natural situation is totally unfitted for defence, with a hill behind and a hill in front.

In his 'little guide' to Derbyshire, Dr. J. Charles Cox gives three reasons why it is, to antiquary and architect, so extremely interesting. They are:

'1. Though capable of defence, it was never intended to be an actual castle or fortress, and was never subject to any definite siege.

'2. That it was continuously occupied by families capable of supporting it, who married heiresses just at the right moment, when funds were needed for its gradual development and repair.

'3. That, though abandoned in favour of Belvoir as a chief residence, and stripped of most of its furniture in the early part of the eighteenth century, it has always been kept watertight, and by this very abandonment has

FIG. 22.—OPEN GALLERY ACROSS SMALL COURT, HADDON.

To face page 46.

been saved from additions and alterations of the vulgarizing Georgian or depressing Victorian eras.'

This last reason is the one which must at once strike any intelligent visitor, for, look where one will, everything seems to have suddenly stopped in the middle of the sixteenth century, like in the old fairy-tale of the Sleeping Beauty.

The stone-flagged courtyards, the flagged passages, ancient woodwork and furniture, the leaded roofs, the absence of gaudy paint, the absence of new pitch-pine panelling, and the retaining of the ancient windows, tapestry, and glass (in places), all give an idea of an age far beyond that which much of it bears.

One of *the* fascinations of Haddon Hall is the connection with the fabled tale of Dorothy Vernon and her runaway marriage, and as long as Haddon stands one stone upon another, so long will that story of the beautiful daughter, the cruel stepmother, the stony-hearted, money-seeking father, the steadfast though forbidden lover, and lastly, the wild flight through the night, ending in marriage, forgiveness, and final bliss, remain among English and many other people, and be the first thought at the mention of the word 'Haddon.'

But the whole story is disproved: the heroine is said to be not even beautiful, while father and lover agree, not quarrel, and the elopement never takes place, while the very theatre of their drama is not even built at the time.

There seems to be no doubt that part of the actual building now standing was built by the first owner of whom we have credible witness, William Peverel. After this each succeeding owner added his mite or considerable portion of his wealth, as the case might be, rich or poor.

The marks of these succeeding owners—Peverels, Avenels, Vernons, le Franceis, and Manners—all may be seen. This irregularity of outline and curious, but none the less pleasing, medley of architectural styles forms one of the principal charms of the place; indeed, Haddon, with its many-styled buildings, is said to have

inspired Byron with the lines already quoted from 'Don Juan.'

To understand Haddon, and to note its welcome irregularities from the stiff and formal, a journey round the leads is of much help.

Many of the rooms are wrongly named nowadays, but the original nomenclature is hard to determine after such a lapse of time as has occurred since Haddon was in the full glory of its belted Earls and its free and hospitable board.

Lysons gives a complete list in his 'Magna Britannia,' with three excellent plans—firstly the basement plan, next one of the ground-floors, finally the first story, which includes most of the finest rooms, including the majority of the bedrooms. The accuracy of these plans cannot be for one moment doubted, as they were made for one of the Dukes of Rutland by his surveyor, and lent to Lysons by the Duke's steward. The object of the original plans was to illustrate a little work on Haddon privately published by this Duke of Rutland. Lysons' information, therefore, is probably of the best, and his nomenclature, together with the names of the rooms mentioned in the records,[1] of the middle of the seventeenth century, may be fairly accepted as the original and most correct.

Mr. Jewitt, therefore, considers 'that the rooms on the west side of the lower court were, in the latter days of its occupation, devoted to the officials of the household; those on the entire south side were the State Rooms; those on the east side of the upper court were the family apartments, the bedrooms extending down to the intersection of the lower court; those over the front archway, etc., were the nursery apartments; and the library is believed to have occupied the rooms between there and the entrance-tower. There are second-floor apartments, not planned in Lysons, over the Eagle Tower and its adjoining rooms, and over one-half of the north side, from that tower to the junction of the courts; also

[1] Preserved at Belvoir.

FIG. 23.—TAPESTRY (ONE OF THE FIVE SENSES) IN STATE BEDROOM.

To face page 46.

solitary second-floor rooms in the lower entrance tower, central tower, and over the staircase leading to the ball-room. There is but one third-floor room; it is in the Peverel Tower, and is the highest apartment in the Hall.'

The earliest masonry is Norman, and may be seen in the chapel, the lower portions of the walls comprising the south front, and the tower on the north-east.

The following period (in church architecture termed 'Early English') is principally visible in the lancet windows of the chapel and part of the adjacent walls. These windows seem to have been converted during the thirteenth century to their present dimensions from smaller ones of the Norman era. Some of this work would be that of the Avenel family. The work of the early Vernons is more considerable in extent, and shows itself in numerous parts of the chapel. The fourteenth century is responsible for parts of this chapel, the kitchen range of buildings, the Banqueting-hall and its porch, the various small rooms beneath the Ball-room, and the beautiful Peverel Tower (north-east of the north court).

The fifteenth century is illustrated by much of the chapel, parts of the Dining and Drawing rooms, the lower buildings of the lower courtyard, and that part of the fabric between the north-west tower (entrance) and the kitchens.

The hundred years between the middle of the sixteenth century and the corresponding period of the seventeenth show the great Ball-room and the buildings adjoining it on the east, with the terraces and gardens.

Entrances.

The entrances to the courtyards are but three in number—that under the great north-west tower (the present entrance), that beneath the north-east, or Peverel (likewise called Eagle) Tower, and the steps named after Dorothy Vernon. Of these, the only one which could accommodate wheeled traffic was the Peverel Tower gateway.

The north-west entrance, under the tower at the corner of the lower court, was, in spite of its large size, a foot entrance. Visitors in those days left their horses at the stables at the foot of the hill. Mounting steps may still be seen at the side of this entrance near the postern. The interior of this doorway beneath the tower—with the extraordinary arrangement of corners, etc., over it—may be seen in Fig. 3. The postern is shown in Fig. 2 from the north side.

The Peverel, or north-east, tower is shown in Fig. 4, and is the only entrance now unused, though in former times this was the entrance for all horsed traffic wishing to enter the courts.

Dorothy Vernon's steps form a garden entrance only, and give access to the anteroom communicating with the State Apartments and the Ball-room. The steps may be seen in Fig. 19.

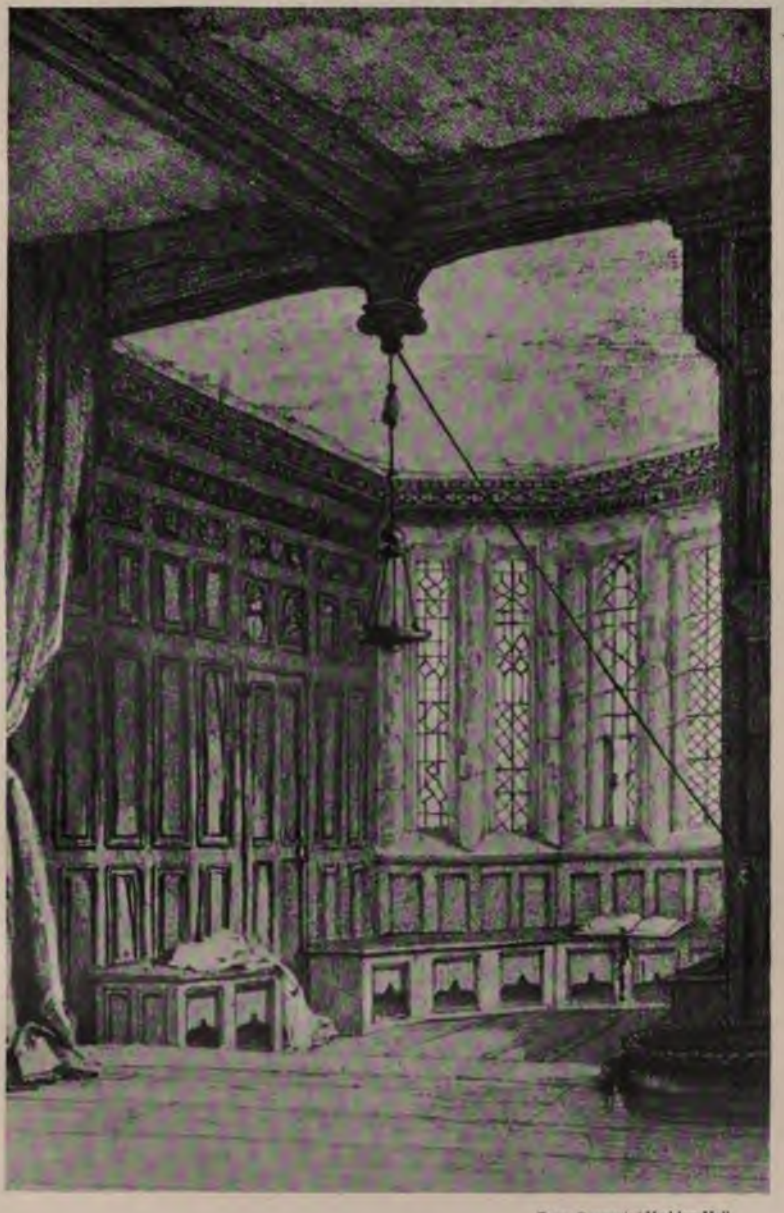
Lower Courtyard.

The rooms in this courtyard seem to have been devoted to the numerous servants and officials of the Hall, save those on the upper side, shown in Fig. 5, from the chapel porch.

As this volume does not pretend to be a tourist's guide-book to Haddon, there is no need to go the stereotyped round of the rooms or describe unnecessary and uninteresting chambers.

The rooms over the entrance in the north-west tower are now carefully repaired and beautifully panelled with oak for use as modern reception-rooms, etc. In the upper story, however, lies the dust of ages, and here the old shutters to the windows still remain.

On the outside of the tower is a huge stone near the summit, beautifully carved with the Vernon coat of arms. On the west side is a very pretty little postern (near the mounting block) elaborately carved with coats of arms, initials, etc. Over the actual arch of the doorway is a boldly-sculptured knight's head-piece, still in excellent repair. This postern is shown in Fig. 2.



From Rayner's 'Haddon Hall.

FIG. 24.—ORIEL WINDOW IN THE DINING-ROOM.

To face page 50.

Inside the courtyard the first door on the right enters what is known as the Chaplain's Room. This, however, is wrongly named, as this worthy's chamber was above it. It contains at present a curious and varied assortment of boots, plates, fire-irons, a horn, matchlock, etc.

This western range of buildings is chiefly remarkable for the way in which the windows, which are all small, look out on to the courtyard, where they get but little light. The other side of the suite of rooms faces over the lovely little river Wye, towards the hills on the other side. Here is plenty of light, but practically no windows. The long and level line of the parapet is a by no means pleasing feature as viewed from the Banqueting-hall porch.

Beyond the so-called Chaplain's Room are other small apartments, dreary of aspect and damp. At their southern extremity is the chapel: here is quite enough of interest to deserve a chapter to itself.

Over the rooms between the tower and chapel are what are now the muniment-rooms.

FIG. 25.—OAK CARVING IN DINING-ROOM.

CHAPTER VIII

THE CHAPEL

THE domestic chapel of Haddon Hall was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and, as may be seen from the plan, lies across the south-west corner of the lower courtyard. As may be judged from a glance at this plan, the orientation is very bad. The actual building consists of chancel, nave, tower, a broad south aisle and a narrow north one, also a porch, of a kind, which belongs as much to the actual house as to this chapel. The principal objects of interest may be summed up as follows:

Much beautifully-stained glass.
A Norman font.
Fifteenth-century holy-water stoup.
The great heraldic chest.
A curious 'squint,' or hagioscope.
Remains of the rood-screen and old high pews.
Two original altar-stones.

The principal portion of this chapel may be seen in Fig. 6. This shows the ugly old high pews which still remain, also the east window with its fine old glass, which will be treated of later. The roof is a very low pitched timbered one; on one of the beams is 'G.M., 1624.' Practically the whole of the chancel woodwork is of the same date, the high pews with their balusters, the balustraded altar-rails, and, in the nave, the pulpit. This chancel is 28 feet in length, being 7 feet longer than the nave. The family in residence at Haddon would,

no doubt, utilize the chancel, while the tenantry and inhabitants of Nether Haddon and Over Haddon used the nave and south aisle. In the chancel are six windows: the great east window of five lights, two south windows, one northern one, and two clerestory lights. High up on the south side at the western end is a squint, or hagioscope, which was used for the purpose of enabling the ringer of the *sanctus bell* to see the altar at the end of the south aisle, for the chapel of Haddon had two altars. The ringer of the *sanctus bell* was thus able to see, from his elevated position on the rood-loft, the actual Elevation of the Host.

The sill of the east window has three hollows cut in it, which would be used for the reception of the candle-sticks and Crucifix. There is also a piscina.

Inserted in the back of the chancel pews is some of the old rood-screen, which apparently consisted of beautiful flamboyant tracery. The altar stone—8 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 inches thick—remains.

In the nave is the font, a plain Norman specimen, which has been much damaged at one point by having had, presumably, the hinged cover wrenched off, thus tearing out the hinge and its adjacent stone. It may be seen in Fig. 7. Alongside it is the Norman pier supporting the south arcade. The west end of the nave has a long stone bench running its whole length. There are three clerestory windows on each side, and two three-light western windows.

In the south aisle at the east end is a bracket of twelfth-century design, also the old altar stone, with its five consecration crosses clearly marked; it is 5 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet 6 inches wide. The pews in this aisle are of oak and much more ancient than those in the chancel, etc. At the west end is the great heraldic chest, used originally for vestments. It is remarkably solid and has two heavy locks. On the front are two circular sunken panels containing coats of arms of the fourteenth century. The whole chest may be seen in Fig. 8, while the coats of arms are shown separately in Fig. 1, and could only be photographed by

placing the camera on the floor and lying flat under the pews which fill this aisle, which is lighted by four lancet windows converted from Norman ones.

In the north aisle, at the west end, is the holy-water stoup, a small font-like structure on a tall pedestal and with embattled edges. On this side of the chapel is the entrance doorway through which Fig. 7 was taken. A pillar of the Decorated period supports the two arches of this north arcade, under the eastern of which is the pulpit and much miscellaneous woodwork, pews, etc. Here, too, is a narrow flight of wooden stairs which leads to a small platform originally supporting the organ.[1] This is daily pointed out to the visitors—some 40,000 of whom visit Haddon yearly — as a confessional! Behind it is the passage and staircase to the now tenantless bell-turret, and between this staircase and the before-mentioned platform is a tiny orifice. This is the hole which the penitent used in making confession to the priest on his elevated platform, according to the tale always told, so the penitent went up the belfry steps, and the priest (in pre-Reformation days, be it remembered) stood on a platform erected during the seventeenth century, after the Reformation![1] This, like Dorothy Vernon's elopement, is another Haddon fable.

To the east of this arch is the entrance to the rood-loft that was.

The internal decoration of the chapel, in so far as we deal with it, consists of frescoes or mural paintings, and the beautiful stained glass.

These mural paintings were exposed in 1858, and were on the south and east walls of the chancel. The following description is given by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt (all traces have now gone, as the colours have faded):

'The mural decorations, of which traces have been found are of various character and of much interest. The oldest fragments are two running patterns, of good design. One is on the arches of the north arcade, and of the same date as the stonework on which it appears—viz., about 1310. The other, which seems to be of the

[1] *Vide* Steward's Accounts for end of 1632.

FIG. 26.—THE YEW WALK.

To face page 54.

same age, is on one of the jambs of the east window of the south aisle, over the altar. In this window there are traces of a figure, now almost entirely destroyed. Over the arches of the nave there are traces of two different designs, one on each wall. Both are much defaced. On the west wall of the nave there is a design consisting of a running pattern of rose branches and leaves with red flowers of five petals. The stems and leaves are shaded grey and black. Traces of the same design have been found on the walls of the south aisle and on the jambs of its west window. The date of this rose pattern is probably about 1427, when the glass of the east window of the chancel was put in.

'There is a pattern of green and dull red on the east wall of the chancel, and on the south wall is a very similar pattern, which enclosed four groups of figures, two on each side of the window over the sedilia bench. There is no border surrounding each group, but merely the diaper pattern. They are probably of the same date as the glass in the east window. The figures of these groups are generally effectively drawn, though with occasional exaggeration and distortion. They are in distemper on the plaster, and are black, with the exception of some dresses, which are green. There are scrolls to each group, corresponding with the number of figures, but without any name. These groups had been much injured before they were covered with whitewash, and the injury appears as if partially intentional. The groups form a series of subjects, and commence with the upper group on the east side of the window. The subject is the presentation of the Virgin in the Temple by Joachim and Anna. The three figures remain. Below this is a group, much injured, apparently Anna teaching the Virgin to read, while Joachim stands by.

'The upper group on the west side is a holy family. The Virgin holds the infant Jesus in her arms; St. Joseph stands by; St. John the Baptist raises his eyes and hands towards the infant Saviour.

'Below this is a group, much injured, with four scrolls and apparently four figures. A female figure, probably

the Virgin, seems to be carrying a child, whilst a male figure follows behind. There seem to be indications of a fourth and small figure. The subject appears to be the Flight into Egypt, with, contrary to custom, the figure of St. John introduced.'

The windows which contain the best glass are the great east window and the north window ; a little remains in others, notably the south window of the chancel.

A great mass of magnificent glass was stolen from this chapel in a most careful and scientific way in the year 1828, and is said to have been sent over to the Continent. The west window is said to have had some particularly fine glass, but this was all stolen, and though the neighbourhood was carefully explored and several old wells examined, no clue was obtained. The theft was carefully carried out, and no glass was broken. A reward of 100 guineas was offered, but availed nothing.

The finest of all the windows is that which is afforded most shelter—*i.e.*, the north window, facing into the lower courtyard. This window (Fig. 9) consists of three large lower lights and six *bateinents* above. The larger lights have a groundwork of figured quarries, on which are the figures hereafter described, of a most beautiful rich colour. The easternmost light of the three has a picture of St. Michael and the dragon. St. Michael presses his left foot on the dragon's wing, and with his right hand drives in his spear. The face, feet, and hands are in white glass, likewise the nimbus. The hair is yellow; his coat of mail is likewise yellow ; and his ermine-lined mantle is white, and falls to the earth behind him. A rich red cloth encircles his waist. The dragon is pale blue, with green hairs all over it. The shield is white, with a floriated cross in the centre ; beneath is a shield with some mutilated arms.

The centre light represents St. Anne teaching the Virgin Mary to read. St. Anne wears a white robe with coloured border and also a widow's wimple and hood. The head-dress is of ermine, lined with blue, and is surrounded by a golden-edged circular nimbus. Beneath the cloak is a ruby-red robe, of which but little appears.

FIG. 27.—THE TERRACE, STEPS, AND BALLROOM.

To face page 56.

The Virgin Mary is dressed in a blue skirt down to the ground, a green jacket or bodice edged with ermine, and round her head is a broad and massive band of pearls, clasped in the centre with a large golden ornament. From her throat hangs a narrow apron of ermine, and from her waist a long string of jewels, consisting of roses of pearls with golden crowns and centres.

St. George appears in the western light, beneath his feet being a six-headed dragon of a bright red colour, down whose throat the patron saint of England forces his spear. The saint wears white armour tinged with brown, and over his shoulder is a short mantle ; his head is protected by a vizored head-piece and his neck by a gorget ; the armpits are also protected by roundels. With his right hand he supports a shield ornamented with oak-leaves, and having a central projecting spike ; in his left is a sword ; his wings are beautifully coloured, and consist of peacock tail-feathers.

The six upper lights contain small figures of, probably, St. Matthew, St. Bartholomew, St. James the Great, St. Paul, St. James the Less, and St. Leonard.

The Vernon arms are in the base of the light beneath St. George.

The east window is of five principal lights, with thirteen smaller lights in the tracery (Fig. 10).

In the centre is the Crucifixion ; St. Mary is on the north, and St. John the Baptist on the south side. No doubt St. John the Divine originally occupied this light, but, owing to much of the glass being stolen, this figure of the Baptist was removed here for the sake of uniformity. Along the base of the window runs the following inscription in 'black letter' :

> 'Orate pro animabus Ricardi Vernon et Benedicte uxors ejus que fecerunt año dñi millesimo cccc^{mo} xxvij.'

Above this are three half-length figures of angels bearing shields and names. On the north are the arms of Ludlow (Benedicta Vernon was daughter of Sir John Ludlow, of Hodnet, Salop) : *arg. a lion rampant, gules.*

The centre light has the arms of Vernon: *argent fretty, sable, with a canton.*

The south shield is devoid of arms now.

At the extreme north side, at the top, is an *angell* (the name given to a sort of triangular opening following the curve of the arch), having white leaves on a brown ground. In the next *batement* (on the right of the last in Fig. 10) is a figure bearing a cross—perhaps St. Agnes. Beneath the extreme north base principal light is a small armoured figure praying at a desk with a book upon it. This figure has a jewelled sword-belt and scabbard, and bears the Vernon arms on his spiked shield (this does not by rights belong to this window).

At the top of the second light, which contains the Virgin Mary, are two batements depicting the Annunciation. One figure bears a scroll with *Ave Maria*, the other 'B.V.M.' The Virgin holds a book, and before her is her symbol, a pot of lilies. Beneath comes the large figure of the Virgin Mother, now minus her head, but with a yellow nimbus, bordered with white trefoils. Her mantle is white, with a gold-embroidered border; the skirt beneath is blue. With her right hand she holds a book, and with her left dries her eyes. Above the figure is the symbol of St. Matthew, and also in one of the quarries a sun with white and yellow rays. Beneath her is the Ludlow coat of arms.

In the centre light the batements have faded away. Beneath is the Crucifixion, on a ground of various quarries.

The exposed portions of Our Lord are of white glass, with brown shading. The cross, part of which is missing beneath Our Lord's Feet, is yellow, whilst His waist-cloth is of a rich ruby colour. His Arms are more vertical than horizontal, and the Feet are missing. Four angels attend Him, two a side. The upper two are represented as flying, each bearing a chalice, with which they catch the Blood issuing from Our Lord's Wounds in His Hands; a third, on the left, does the same to His pierced Side, the fourth merely watching with bowed head.

FIG. 28.—THE FOOTBRIDGE.

To face page 58.

The scroll affixed to the cross is inscribed in Lombardic characters

I.N.R.I.

Above the fourth light the batements have also perished; beneath is the Baptist holding in his left hand a book, on which rests the Agnus Dei bearing a cross; to this he points with his right. He is clothed in rough skins, to which the camel's head and feet are still attached. The principal portions are of white glass, tinted with brown stain. The earth is brown, and is covered in places with foliage and grass.

In the extreme south light, at the bottom, is a portion of the figure of a bishop, with pastoral staff. The chasuble is white, sprinkled with coloured roses and embroidered with gold. The alb is white, and the dalmatic is bordered with blue; the earth is brown, with some grass, stained.

In an inventory, taken at Haddon in 1637-38, the following occurs:

IN THE CHAPPELL.

The orgaine.
The Comunion table.
The carpett of stript stuffe.
A longe cushion for the pullpitt of needlewarke lyned with blew nordwidg stuffe.
12 brasse candlesticks.
1 Round bassock.
Psalters.
Bybles.

In an inventory of 1639-40, under the heading of 'Guilt Plate att Haddon,' is 'a challis and cover.'

In another of 1668 is included a 'Communion boule and Cover.'

The chapel bell is now in the neighbouring church of Rowsley. The tower in which it hung still has the old hands of the clock projecting on its north side (that facing the entrance tower of this court).

FIG. 29.—OAK CARVING IN DINING-ROOM.

CHAPTER IX

THE BANQUETING-HALL AND OTHER ROOMS

THE living-rooms of Haddon Hall now call for some description. A list of these is given in 1637, in which the following are named in order:

The wainscoted parlour; the wainscoted hall; the buttery; the strong beer-cellar; the bread-house; the wine-cellar; the bakehouse; the bolting-house; the brew-house; the dairy-house, milk-house, and inner house; the kitchen; the pantry; the inner pantry; the wet larder; the wash-house, or nether dairy; the cellar in the nether court; the chapel; the outward chamber to the best lodging next the chapel leads; the best lodging; the drawing-room to the great chamber; the great chamber; the still chamber; the gallery; the orange chamber; the green chamber; the uppermost chamber to the upper tower; the chamber next below; the next chamber; the chamber next under; the chamber called Oxford Gaol; the partridge chamber; the bakehouse chamber; the brewhouse chamber; the chamber in the new buildings over my master's chamber; the upper wardrobe; the kitchen chamber; my mistress's chamber; the nursery; the little gallery; my mistress's sweetmeat closet; the chamber next the chapel; Sutton's chamber; the schoolhouse chamber; the little chamber adjoining my mistress's chamber in the nether tower; the parlour under the rose chamber; the rose chamber; the inner chamber; the hunter's chamber; the inner chamber; the

uppermost chamber in the nether tower; the low wardrobe in the lower court; my master's old chamber in the nether tower: the inner chamber to my master's; Sir Roger's chamber, the chimney-piece carved with the arms of the house; the inner chamber to Sir Roger's, wainscoted; the lodge; the parlour under the hunter's chamber; the nether stable and saddle-house, Windsor; the ox-house; the closet over the great oven.

In the centre of the upper range of buildings of the lower court, as seen in Fig. 5, is a lofty porch which gives access to the Banqueting-hall, or Great hall. This, the principal apartment of the house at the time it was built, is shown in Fig. 11. The screens, which separate the hall proper from the passage from the lower to upper courts, and from the kitchen doors, etc., may be seen in the photograph. The most remarkable thing about this hall is its extremely small size when one takes into consideration the immense size of the house in comparison. It is, exclusive of the space behind the screens, 35 feet by 25 feet, and the whole height of the buildings. Over the beautiful traceried screen runs the minstrels' gallery, from which a little flight of steps runs to a room over the porch. The whole hall is panelled to a height of about 10 feet, and at the corner from which Fig. 11 was taken is an oaken porch leading to the passage, giving entry to the private dining-room. At this end was the raised daïs at which the family dined, being divided from the retainers only by the salt. The fireplace is on the left of Fig. 11, and projects externally like a huge buttress, as shown on the right of Fig. 5. Another gallery runs along the opposite side of the hall to that on which is the fireplace; but this is a later addition, and adds nothing to the beauty of the hall—rather the reverse. Much old furniture still remains, and some may be seen in Figs. 11 and 12. The long three-pedestalled trestle-table is of extreme interest, being quite the finest specimen extant (*vide* Fig. 12).

On the doorway under the screen, as seen in the photograph, is a piece of hinged iron, which is termed a

handlock. This, we are informed, was used to hold up the hand of the man who did not do full justice to his host's cellar, or equally for the man who did more than wise justice to the same institution. The hand being firmly fastened up, it is said that the careful drinker had wine poured down his sleeve as a warning that wine was there to be used, while the over-bibulous person was dosed with *aqua pura* as a warning that wine was not to be abused. The happy mean must have been hard to obtain, and the unfortunate individual was 'between the devil and the deep sea.' It is most unlikely that this was its use. Hospitality ran a rough course in those days, but such treatment as this would be too far advanced in the way of mere horse-play to find favour.

On the upper, or east, side of the Banqueting-hall is a flight of stone stairs leading to the passage which gives entrance to the Drawing-room and the great Ball-room or Long Gallery. The foot of the stairs is cut off by gates of seventeenth-century design, perhaps to prevent dogs from finding their way up from the hall to the more private regions above.

In the inventories of the effects at Haddon, made between 1623 and 1730, the following items, which possibly once figured in this Banqueting-hall at meal, times, may be of interest:

1623.

Guilt flaggons, with chaines	2
Guilt Bowles, with covers	7
A greate guilt doble sault, with the pecocke[1] on the top	1
Two other guilt salts, the one being a double salt	2
Silver drinking bowles	3
A silver double-salt, with the pecocke on the top	1
A nother silver salt	1
A silver trencher salt	1
A silver porringer, with cover	1

[1] The Manners' crest.

FIG. 30.—THE SOUTH FRONT FROM TERRACE STEPS, HADDON HALL.

To face page 62.

SILVER. February, 1639.

1 large pye plate.
12 trencher salts.
12 sweetmeate dishes.
2 porringers.
4 porringers for the children.
4 spoones to them.
A maudlin cupp and cover.
A little cupp.
A longe spoone (not for 'supping with the devil,' we hope).
6 little spoones with forks att th' ends.

GUILT PLATE.

A great sault, 3 hights, with the Peacock on the topp.

There was a great quantity of gilt and silver plate here, but the above are only extracts.

At the south end of the hall was, as we have seen, the daïs, and at the north the passage up from the damp and clammy kitchen regions. At right angles to this, and parallel with the screens, is the passage from one courtyard to the other; into this open four fourteenth-century doorways. Nearest the lower court is the one to the buttery; next is the kitchen doorway; next the wine-cellar entrance; and lastly the entrance to the staircase leading to the north side of the house. The south, or daïs, end of the hall has a doorway giving access to a passage, which leads into the gardens. On the right of this is the private Dining-room.

This room is one of the most interesting in the whole of Haddon Hall, on account of the wealth, workmanship, and beauty of the carvings in oak which surround the upper part of the room on the oak panelling, with which the whole of the walls is covered. Many of these are given here at the heads of the chapters. The panelling and carving over the fireplace is shown in Fig. 13. On the south side, to the left of the fireplace, in the eastern

corner, is a beautiful little oriel window. The panelling near this—and especially on the east side—is exceptionally fine, and is shown in Fig. 14. The panels, which are so richly carved and surround the upper portion of the room, are arranged in groups of three ; in every case, almost, the boar's head, the crest of the great family of Vernon, fills two of the three divisions of each panel. In the case of that shown in Fig. 29, which heads Chapter IX., the head is omitted, and the whole animal takes its place, one within a circlet of oak-leaves and acorns, the other within a link pattern circular border, with acorns at four points.

The carving shown at the head of Chapter VIII. (Fig. 25) is that on the left of the fireplace. On the right and left of the coat of arms on this panel is 'ANO —DNI . 1545,' in the top rows ; beneath is 'G.V.—M.V.,' for George Vernon and Margaret Vernon ; beneath, again, is 'Monsigneur — — de Vernon.' In the centre is the coat of Vernon and Taylebois, supported by the boar and ox. George and Margaret Vernon were the parents of the famous Dorothy.

The arrangement of the numerous other crests of Vernon, on other parts of the carving, is either the boar's head within a quatrefoil, oak-leaves, and acorns, in chain or cord-work borders. In the oriel window recess, on the left-hand side, above the little door, are two splendid oblong panels of King Henry VII. and his Queen ;[1] in the upper row, on their right, is what is said to be the portrait of their jester, Will Somers, who filled this onerous post to both this King and his predecessor. The head appears to be that of a very old man (*vide* title-page). Beautiful fretted work fills up the space between the panelling and the ceiling.

This ceiling is crossed and recrossed by heavy beams. Originally each square thus formed was distempered with the Vernon arms, talbots, etc. This distemper was much damaged by being chipped for its firmer hold on later plaster interstices. The chimney-piece has in the centre

[1] Elizabeth of York.

FIG. 31.—THE SOUTH FRONT, FROM THE CHAPEL.

To face page 64.

still remains. On the north, or upper courtyard, side of the kitchens is the old wine-cellar.

Up the stone staircase opening from the daïs end of the Banqueting-hall is a passage having two doorways leading out of it at opposite sides. That on the left enters the famous Ball-room, or Long Gallery, while the right-hand one gives access to the tapestried Drawing-room (Fig. 24).

This room is practically identical with the Dining-room, below it as regards the size, but is of a much more airy and pleasant character. The beautiful plaster frieze of pargetting-work is a noticeable feature; there is an oriel window on the south side, at the east end, as in the Dining-room below (Fig. 16). A huge fire-place with handsome overmantle is a prominent feature, while the walls are hung with fine tapestry.

In Leyland's 'Peak of Derbyshire' is an excellent and really beautiful engraving of this room by Herbert Railton—who has secured such a name for himself for fine work — which gives an impression of how this drawing-room appeared in bygone days. In the fire-place are the handsome fire-dogs shown in Fig. 43, made of bronze. These are quite the finest in the whole house—and there are many—with the sole exception of the enamelled pair now lying in the so-called Chaplain's Room. Opening out of the Drawing-room are the Earl's dressing-room, Earl's bed-chamber, and the Lady's dressing-room, each in turn communicating with the other. The last-named, the Lady's dressing-room, is approached from the courtyard below, near the chapel porch, by a long flight of external stone stairs.

All these rooms are decorated with tapestry hangings, of which more hereafter.

The door opposite to that which gives admittance to the Drawing-room from the passage without leads, as we have seen, to the Ball-room.

FIG. 32.—HADDON HALL: SOUTH-WEST, FROM THE RIVER.

To face page 66.

FIG. 33.—OAK CARVING IN DINING-ROOM.

CHAPTER X

THE BALL-ROOM, STATE BEDROOM, AND OTHER ROOMS

THE Ball-room, the (justly) most famous room of all Haddon Hall, is approached from the passage by four semicircular steps. The door which opens into the Ball-room has a very handsome chased lock-plate.

Inside the door the great beauty and interest of Haddon lies.

This great room (Fig. 17) is 109 feet in length, 18 feet in width (save where the bow-window adds another 15 by 18 feet), and 15 feet high. The whole thing is one mass of most beautiful carving, well cut, deep, accurate, and architecturally excellent. One bay—one might almost call it—with the peacock door, is shown in Fig. 18. The scheme of ornament is a series of alternate large and small arched and sunken panels divided by flat pilasters with scale carving. Each panel, from floor to ceiling, is divided into three divisions horizontally. The lower is the smallest, the upper the highest. The upper one is blank, the central one is geometrically carved, while the lowest is plain. The pilasters are also in three stages to correspond with the panels.

Over each narrow arched panel is a well-cut shield with coats of arms, Vernon and Manners alternately. Above the top of the pilasters is a frieze, also of carved oak, on which are cut boldly-projecting alternate Vernon and Manners crests—boar and peacock—interspersed with a design of roses and thistles springing from one stem.

The extreme top of the woodwork is embattled and studded with little upstanding turrets.

The line of this turreted cornice is very irregular, especially on the left-hand side of Fig. 17, where the whole wall makes a considerable bulge. The capitals of the pilasters are beautifully carved with foliage, the crests are boldly projecting, and the whole thing is of the most beautifully clear-cut, well-proportioned style imaginable. The windows to this room are seven in number, two looking on to the courtyard (north), four facing over the gardens (south), and one looking eastwards on to the yew-walk. The fire-place is on the north between the two windows ; opposite to it is the great bow-window, which is such a feature of this side of the house, and may be seen projecting in Fig. 31, which shows the south front from the east end of the chapel.

This fire-place still retains the handsome fire-dogs, as do so many of the Haddon fire-places. Over this fire-place is a picture of Thomyris, Queen of the Massagetæ, being presented with the head of Cyrus, her vanquished foe.

The whole of the flooring of this room is said to have been cut from one gigantic oak from the park, while the four circular steps by which it is entered from the passage are stated to have been formed from its roots!

The doorways are two in number, one at the west and another at the east end on the north side.

The ceiling is a magnificent coved plaster one, with designs in relief of quatrefoils, lozenges, and squares, foliated and containing the crests of Vernon and Manners, and the arms of *Manners impaling Vernon.*

The glass in the windows is some of it stained, and in it appear the coats of Manners, Vernon, and Talbot, also the Royal Arms of England.

At the east end is a small box, or case, with a glass front, containing the death-mask of Lady Grace Manners. She was wife of Dorothy and Sir John Manners' eldest son, George.

The illustration (Fig. 17) shows about two-thirds of the total length of the room.

FIG. 34.—THE NORTH FRONT, HADDON HALL.

To face page 68.

The doorway on the north side opens into the ante-room, and it is through this very door—*with the crest of Manners just over it*—that Dorothy Vernon is said to have fled to her lover, John Manners, who himself built this Ball-room (Fig. 18).

A list of the furniture in this Ball-room is given in an inventory of 1623:

A longe table and a cupboard.
Plaine buffet stooles, 5.
Two black vellvet chaires, with two branched vellvet stooles.
A red vellvet chaire, with two stooles sutable.
A red sattin chaire.
A new longe screene covered with red cloath.
Two new large chaires and a little one covered with greene cloathe.
A dozen and 8 stooles sutable to them.
And 4 new greene carpets of the same.
A greene couch with a greene buckram cover.
A window cussion of greene vellvet.
And nedleworke stooles, 3.
A window cussion of red vellvet.
A window cussion of red satten.
Two window cussions of greene roed silke.
Two window cussions of russet Damaske.
A window cussion of white sattin inn broard dred.
A window cussion of tapestry.
A window cussion of black brancht vellvet.
A window cussion of blacke and red brancht vellvet.
A window cussion of blacke velvet and lade with copper lace, and cutt with white taffety.
Two little cussions of greene vellvet.
Tapestry cussions, 6.
fforrest worke cussions, 2.
fower longe turkie worke carpets.
And three short ones of the same.
A carpet of tapestry lined with blew cloth.
Pictures, little and greate, 9.

Two pare of brass londirans, tongs and fireshovels sutable.
At the gallery dore, a cubboard and a viall chest with a bandora and vialls.

In 1637.

a gilded orgaine.
3 large harpsicalls, with frames to stand on.
a shovellboard[1] table with five tressells.
A large looking glasse of 72 glasses.
4 pictures of sheapeards and sheapeardesses.

In 1641.

The organ.
Two Harpsicalls with frames.
A great picture over ye chimney.
Two Couches with silver and coloured leather.
Twenty backe chaires of ye same, all covered with blew bayes.
One great Chaire, two cushions with tassells, one foote stoole of greene velvett imbrodred with gold and fringed with gold.
ffive Turkie Carpetts.
One great glasse.
The pictures of a Sheppard and Sheppardesse.
Eight guild Armes, with Socketts.

Leaving the door through which Dorothy Vernon is said to have fled, we enter the Anteroom, as it is now called, originally 'the Orange Chamber.' The chief point of interest is the door on the right, or west, side which opens on to the steps down which the fair Dorothy is popularly supposed to have fled. They are shown in Fig. 19, from the outside. Surely it is proof enough of the absurdity of the story to see the crests of both

[1] Shovelboard was a game played on tables of 30 to 40 feet long, and about 3 feet wide, with flat pieces of metal pushed from one end of the board over a mark drawn parallel with the other end, and about 3 or 4 inches from it. In the steward's accounts for 1634 occurs: 'P^d^. to my M^r^. to play att shovelbord wth Mr. Roland Eyre. July 10th, 002.04.0.'—*Vide* Appendix III.

FIG. 35.—LEADEN WATERSPOUT.

FIG. 36.—LEADEN WATERSPOUT.

To face page 70.

Vernon and Manners embellishing the cornice of this room, built by the very man who, according to tradition, was denied the house.

On the left of the room as one enters is the door which leads into the present State Bedroom, originally the Blue Drawing-room, and previous to that the Green Chamber, apparently.

Here is a huge and fearsome-looking bed 14 feet 6 inches in height. It was once a really magnificent sight, no doubt, and very uncomfortable too, but now the green velvet and white silk, with its rich embroidery, is not quite in its pristine beauty, but is doubtless just every bit as uncomfortable. It is said to be the handiwork of Eleanor, sister of Lord Roos, of Hamlake, wife of Sir Robert Manners.[1] Tradition has it that this 'nest for rest' was some years ago removed to Belvoir, but was returned, and the visitor's enthusiasm is vainly stirred by reports of George IV. having tenanted it. Queen Elizabeth is sometimes charged with occupying it (Fig. 21).

Near to this great bed is a small cradle of oak, and also some old carved-oak chairs with red upholstery. Over the fire-place is the splendid piece of pargetting-work shown in Fig. 20, which represents Orpheus charming all Nature. In it the artist, in attempting to crowd much into a limited space, has made several ludicrous little groups; for instance, on the left-hand lower side is, at the bottom corner, a bear about to leap over an elephant, leap-frog fashion, while a fox or a beaver pats the latter familiarly on the trunk. Just above a small deer of some sort (possibly a roe) is delivering a well-placed and deliberate kick on that portion of a larger deer which has been specially designed for corporal punishment. A goat has apparently taken a flying leap on to the larger deer's back, and stands there. Orpheus occupies the centre, and each side has sort of *Caryatides* in half relief, on the left a woman and on the right a man. The fire-dogs and grate should be carefully noted, the latter exactly resembling that in the Drawing-room, shown in Fig. 43.

[1] She died 1487.

The tapestry is not Gobelins, as usually stated, but Mortlake.

The series of rooms opening out of the present State Bedroom lead eventually to the beautiful Peverel Tower (Fig. 4).

Between the State Bedroom and the Peverel Tower is the so-called Archer's or Bowman's Room—a name also given to another room further off—but this nomenclature is not necessarily correct. In it is the old wooden rack for bowstringing (Fig. 44).

The only other piece of the house which really deserves attention is the little gallery in a tiny open court shown in Fig. 22. At the north side is a room sometimes ascribed to the archers or bowmen, but as there is another, as we have just seen, there is a difference to be settled. It is now called 'Lady Cranborne's Chamber.'

This now brings us into a series of second-floor rooms of small size and little note, some of which in 1666 were named 'Lady Dorothy's Chamber,' 'Lady Cranborne's Chamber,' and 'Roger Manners' Chamber.' The rooms are approached by the flight of stairs leading from the passage behind the Banqueting-hall screens and also by the gallery which runs from the Drawing-room—giving access to the Earl's Chamber, etc.—along that side of the Banqueting-hall opposite to the fire-place.

In one of these rooms, termed Prince Arthur's Room, was once some beautiful tapestry, now removed to Belvoir, which consisted of a number of naked children gathering grapes and apples, and was a product of the tapestry factory established at Mortlake by James I. in 1619. The design was by Andrea Montegna, who died in 1517, but we shall see more of this later. This was known as the 'Naked Boys' tapestry.

Of Roger Manners' Chamber the late Duchess of Rutland wrote: 'Roger's chamber at Haddon, with the tapestry hangings, still looks as if a very little trouble would make it comfortable for habitation.'

Two flights of handsome old stairs with fine balusters

lead from the ground and first-floors respectively to the upper apartments on this side of the house. The upper of these stairs has every third pair of rails in the balusters carved spirally and gilded.

From each flight of stairs a long passage runs to the Peverel Tower.

Dorothy Vernon's room is on the lower passage, and faces the steps leading down from the gallery flanking the Banqueting-hall and running from the Drawing-room. On the upper passage is a room still entirely panelled with oak with two windows, facing to the Peverel Tower and the Ball-room side of the upper courtyard respectively. The former room has, of course, no connection with Dorothy Vernon's Steps, which are on the opposite side of the upper courtyard.

Haddon, like most other great houses of mediæval times, had its pigeon-house, or *columbarium*. This building still remains, and stands on the crest of a large mound on the opposite side of the river to the Hall, and lies north-west of it (Fig. 46). It is of ample proportions, and stands 'four-square to every wind that blows.' Inside is nesting accommodation for about 800 to 1,000 pigeons, and sitting room for many thousands more.

In the steward's accounts for 1633 (Appendix III.) is the following curious entry:

'P^d^ for a salt catt for the piggions. 000. 01. 08.'

FIG. 37.—OAK CARVING IN DINING-ROOM.

CHAPTER XI

VARIOUS DETAILS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

The Leaden Water-spoutings.

HADDON HALL possesses a most remarkable series of leaden water cisterns and spoutings for catching the water from the roof. Six of these are here shown ; this is by no means the sum total, but the examples illustrated will show the finest of this collection, which are unequalled.

The photographs have all been taken from the ground, as the use of a ladder is forbidden, since Lord Roos obtained a beautiful series of photographs of these spouts in that manner. The lead-work naturally does not look anything like so fine from below as it does on a level, but the best had to be made of a bad job—with what success must be left to the reader to judge—and, with the help of an extremely clever camera, the series here illustrated were obtained.

There are three very elaborate cisterns and down-cast lead water-pipes in the north-east angle of the lower courtyard, on the left of Fig. 5. These are shown in Figs. 35, 36, and 38. Of these, Fig. 35 represents that nearest to the great north-western entrance tower.

As will be seen, the cistern is richly ornamented ; a projecting cornice surrounds the top, while on the face, the centre panel of which is sunk, are three beautiful ornaments, enriched by cutting them from a false front and leaving the actual front of the tank or cistern as a background showing through the pierced interstices of the false front.

The projecting strips of lead at the back of the cistern are embossed, with the *boar's head erased.* At each lower corner projects a tubular pipe, with ornamental pierced ends.

Below the cistern is a heart-shaped swelling in the down-cast pipe, with again a false front with highly-ornamental pierced pattern. Immediately below it is the broad wall-fastener; on the two outside portions, which are affixed to the wall, are the Vernon crests, two *boars' heads erased;* and in the centre, against the pipe, is the Manners crest, the *peacock displayed.* The next wall-fastener below this (also shown in Fig. 35) has the same crests reversed—*i.e.*, two peacocks and one boar's head.

On the right of this lead-work is another cistern, etc., shown in Fig. 36, which fits the angle of the wall. It is, like the last, provided with a false front, but there are only two pierced ornaments, on the two outsides of which are the two *peacocks displayed,* in the centre being the *boar's head erased* again. The wall-fasteners to the cistern are most beautifully embossed with an elaborate sort of wheel pattern, but are not pierced. Beneath the cistern depend three large leaden balls. On the down-cast pipe is again the heart-shaped swelling, with beautifully designed false front. The wall-fastener beneath has a peacock at each side and the arms of Montagu, *three lozenges in fesse,* in the centre. This shows that the date of this lead-work is posterior to the date of the marriage of John Manners (afterwards Earl of Rutland) with Frances, daughter of Lord Montagu, in 1628.

The second wall-fastener, at the bottom of Fig. 36, has a boar's head on each side and two lozenges entwined in the centre, within a circle.

Another extremely fine example is to be seen in Fig. 38, which is situated near the entrance to the Banqueting-hall, on the left, in the angle. Above it is a well-preserved gargoyle, which turns the water down a lead pipe into this cistern. The tank or cistern is rather like that shown in Fig. 35, but the centre projects, instead of being sunk. The false front is pierced with elaborate patterns, under a projecting cornice. The cistern wall-

fasteners are embossed only, and of a circular design; at the lower corners are the two pierced tubes, as in Fig. 35. Immediately beneath the projecting centre of the cistern, and on the down-cast pipe, is the boar's head. There is no heart-shaped protuberance on this pipe. The wall-fasteners are ornamented with elaborate wheel and geometrical patterns, embossed, but not pierced.

Another very curious specimen is shown beneath the gargoyle in Fig. 39. It is embattled, and the edge is decorated with an embossed design. The face of this cistern is literally a face, for by internal blows the flat sheet has been converted into a solemn-looking human face. The wall-fasteners are plain. This specimen is in the left-hand angle of the Banqueting-hall porch, in the lower courtyard.

There is another face embossed on a cistern high up near the window of the State Bedroom, on the Peverel Tower side. This was very difficult to photograph, but is reproduced in Fig. 40. The top is embattled and the angles turreted; the grief-stricken face is almost laughable.

A very different face, of a jolly type, is on another cistern at the other side of the State Apartments, near the angle which they make with the Ball-room. Another, dated 1602, is not shown; it is of John and Dorothy Manners' time.

Another embattled pipe and cistern has on the upper M.I.—for John Manners, probably; while below are a G., and below that an M.—perhaps for George Manners (Dorothy's son) or his wife Grace.

On the north side of this courtyard (the upper) is a splendid, though later, example, on which are two lions' heads and a star, or *estoile*, and on the sides three stars each. This is at such a height as to be unphotographable from the ground; it is shown in Fig. 41. In the angle of this wall and the west wall of the court is another very fine one.

Several excellent specimens drain the roof of the Ball-room on the south or garden side, but are much overgrown with ivy.

FIG. 38.—LEADEN WATERSPOUT.

FIG. 39.—LEADEN WATERSPOUT.

To face page 76.

Furniture at Haddon.

Little of the furniture which once ornamented the rooms of Haddon now remains. In the Banqueting-hall are the old high table (Fig. 12), an oak chest, and a small curved sort of cabinet; in the Drawing-room are a few curious-shaped settees, as in Fig. 24; in the State Bedroom are several chairs and the old bed. The only other remains now in the house itself are two oak tables in the Dining-room.

Lysons states that the most valuable pieces of furniture were removed to Belvoir when Haddon was no longer used as a seat of its noble owner; the remainder was lodged in a barn near the Wye, over which river one end projected. The quantity of furniture here stored is said to have been ten waggon-loads. In this damp repository the furniture soon decayed, and was used as fire-wood; fifteen bedsteads were housed in the granary, only to fall to bits and be chopped up for the same purpose; a considerable quantity, also, was sold by the agent to pay for new roofing materials. For this purpose pewter dishes, iron and brass utensils, eighteen guns, and half a dozen swords were sold for £20 to one Matthew Strutt. The guide at Haddon in the early part of last century states that among the brass thus disposed of were some curious candlesticks, 18 inches in diameter at the base, richly chased; curious curtain-rods; and carved bed-posts, richly carved and 18 inches in diameter.

The Roman Altar.

In the porch to the Banqueting-hall, and standing on the stone seat there, on the left, is an inscribed stone which was fashioned in Roman times (Fig. 45).

This altar was unearthed near Bakewell, and was first noticed in print by Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden's 'Britannia.'

Much argument has raged round this stone relative to the reading of the inscription; it reads:

DEO
MARTI
BRACIACAE
Q. SITTIVS
CAECILIAN.
PRAEF . COH
I . AQVITANO
V. S.

This may be represented as meaning: 'Deo Marti Braciacae, Q(uintus) Sittius Caecilian(us), Praef(ectus) Coh(ortis) I. Aquitano(rum) V(otum) S(olvit)'—*i.e.*, 'To the god Mars Braciaca, Quintus Sittius Cæcilianus, Præfect of the first cohort of the Aquitani, performs his vow.'

The title 'Braciaca' as applied to Mars is peculiar. The Aquitani were a Gallic tribe, and, from the Riveling *tabula* of Hadrian, it is known that they were in this country in 124; there is an inscription left by them on Hadrian's wall in Northumberland, at *Procolitia*.

The majority of commentators upon this altar have gone wrong, we are told by Mr. Thomson Watkin, in the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*, over the fourth line.

This they read as OSITTIUS instead of Q. SITTIUS, as Professor Hübner has pointed out. The height of this early relic is 3 feet 10 inches; greatest width, 1 foot 7 inches; and thickness 1 foot.

The presence of this Roman altar within the walls of Haddon Hall must not be used as a means from which to draw the inference that Haddon was ever the site of a Roman station. It was not.

Rack for Stringing Bows.

This bow-stringing rack, shown in Fig. 44, stands in what is known as the Archer's Room in the Peverel Tower, opening out of the State Apartments. Its height is 6 feet 3 inches, and it is made of oak.

Various Objects of Metal.

Various specimens of fine metal-work remain, as fire-dogs, window-fasteners, key and lock plates, handles,

FIG. 40.—LEADEN WATERSPOUT.

FIG. 41.—LEADEN WATERSPOUT.

To face page 78.

door-hinges, etc. The fire-dogs shown in Fig. 43 are reproduced in miniature in the anteroom to the State Bedroom. The pair in the Ball-room have the legs of goats on each side, with goats' heads above and a human face between. A beautiful but dismembered pair, enamelled in green and white, still remain in the so-called Chaplain's Room.

Washing Tally.

The curious-looking object shown in Fig. 42 is an old 'washing tally,' on which the careful housewife of that time was wont to check the week's washing. It is a piece of thin beechwood covered with linen 5½ by 4½ inches. On the linen the names of the various articles are stamped in black; over them is placed a piece of horn which protects and keeps clean the linen. This is exactly the way in which the horn books of our ancestors were manufactured. The edge is ornamented with a strip of brass with elaborate nails.

The 'tally' is divided into fifteen parts, thus named:

Ruffes	Bandes	Cuffes	Handkercher	Capps
Shirtes	Halfshirtes	Bootehose	Topps	Sockes
Sheetes	Pillowberes	Tableclothes	Napkins	Towells

'Pillowberes' are pillow-cases (*vide* 'Will of Sir Henry Vernon,' Appendix II.).

Under each revolving disc on this 'tally' is a circle of figures, as may be seen on the right of the centre line, where the disc is gone. In the disc was a circular hole, which could be set to uncover any desired number on any row, and the discs were turned by means of little projecting knobs.

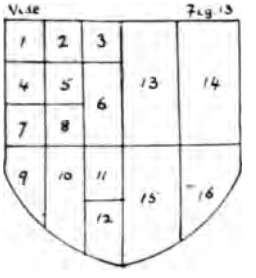
It was found in what is now termed the Chaplain's Room.

The photograph is not as good as could be desired, owing to the great difficulty in photographing it through the glass lid of the case in which it is now protected, as the multitudinous reflections off the glass are very trying

and difficult to avoid. It is now preserved in the State Bedroom.

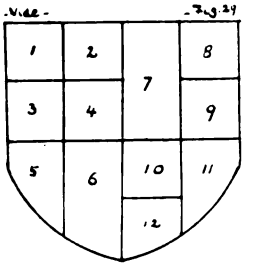
The various alliances of the Vernon family are fully displayed by the herald's art, particularly in the Dining-room on the oak panels. The shield on the right of the fire-place (Fig. 13) has sixteen coats of arms thus set out :

1. Vernon (old coat).
2. Avenel.
3. Talbot.
4. Durversal.
5. Gernon.
6. Camville.
7. Treamton.
8. Trussell.
9. Pembrugge.
10. Pype.
11. Vernon (of Harlaston).
12. Stackpole.
13. Taylebois.
14. Kyme.
15. Umphreville.
16. Baradon.



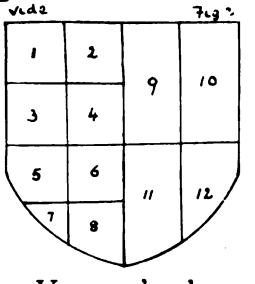
The carving shown in Fig. 29 has a coat, thus divided, in the centre :

1. Vernon (old coat).
2. Avenel.
3. Durversal.
4. Vernon (of Harlaston).
5. Pembrugge.
6. Stackpole.
7. Camville.
8. Talbot.
9. Treamton.
10. Trussell.
11. Gernon.
12. Pype.



On the postern shown in Fig. 2 are numerous coats of arms ; over the door is the following :

1. Vernon (old coat).
2. Stackpole.
3. Pype.
4. Vernon (of Harlaston).
5. Durversal.
6. Pembrugge.
7. Avenel.
8. Camville.
9. Taylebois.
10. Kyme.
11. Umphreville.
12. Baradon.



Over this shield is 'God save the Vernon'; above

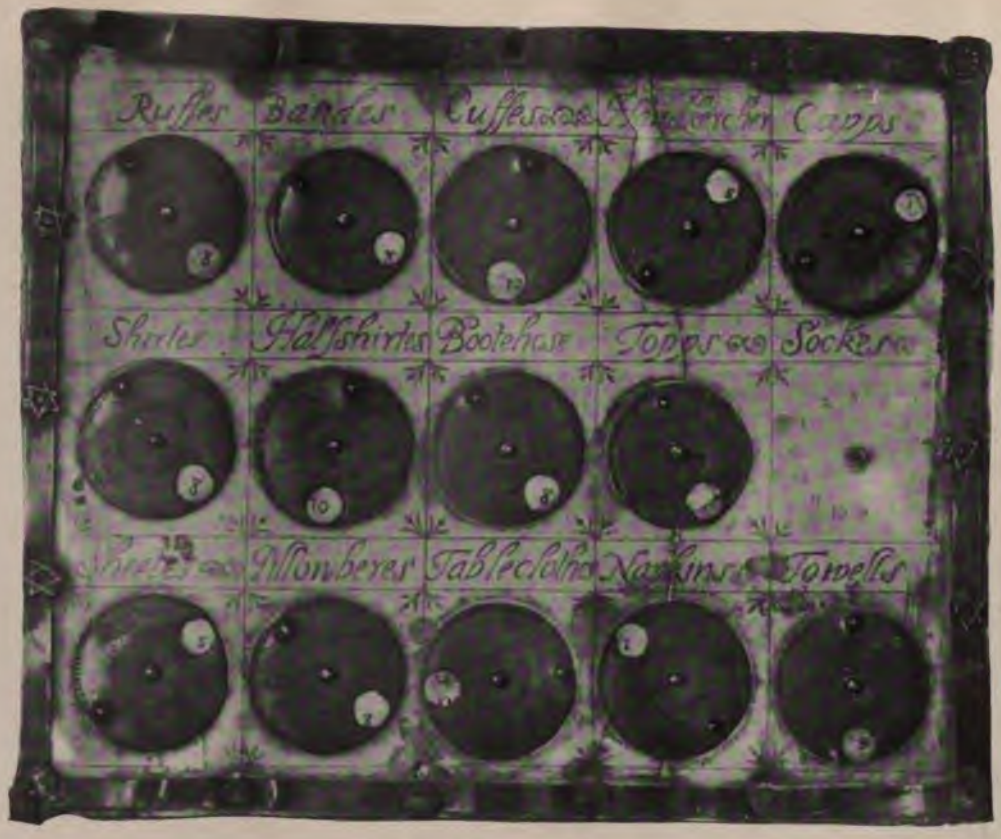


FIG. 42.—THE WASHING TALLY.

To face page 80.

this is a knight's helmet, capped by the boar's head (Fig. 2).

In Fig. 33 the arms are Vernon (of Harlaston) and Kyme, and in Fig. 37 they represent Spernore. In Fig. 14 the left-hand shield has the coats of Trussell and Baradon, and on the right are Pembrugge and Umphreville.

Over the door giving entrance to the Banqueting-hall porch are two shields bearing arms. On the right are the Vernon arms, and on the left those of Fulco de Pembrugge, Lord of Tong, Shropshire, which are: *Barry of six, or and azure.*

Various elaborate coats occur in the windows, especially the Ball-room and Dining-room.

Reference to Haddon and the Manners is made more than once in the extraordinary autobiography of that yet more extraordinary man, Leonard Wheatcroft, of Ashover, Derbyshire. Leonard Wheatcroft was a man who played many parts in his life's history, wrote a curious biography, much absurd and bad poetry, and seemed to be in continual need of money.

In his autobiography is the following passage from his account of the year 1679:

'From thence' [Winster, where he had attended a christening] 'my son Leo and I went to Haddon, where we stayed all night, and gave unto them sum verses of ye death of that Honourable Lord John Manners, Earle of Rutland, as you may find them (among severall others) in my Booke of Poetry.'

The 'Booke of Poetry' has the ample title of 'The Art of Poetry; or, Come, ye Gallants, Look and Buy, Here is Mirth and Melody.'

The verses above referred to are thus entered:

'Vpon that most noble and honourable Peer of England, John Manners, Earl of Rutland, who departed this life Sep. 29, 1679:—

> 'I wonder death, thou conqueror of man,
> Of woman, child, and infant,—but a span,
> How dare thou come with thy bare bones in sight
> Now for to take from us so great a wight," etc.
>
> 'He went from Haddon October the Twenty-three
> in '79: at Botsworth now lies he.'

This is enough to make poor John Manners turn in his grave! He proceeds by dating his death as September 29, but for the sake of his verses cuts off six days of his life! (*vide* last line but one).

Later on in the same autobiography he writes:

'My next journey was to the Earl of Rutlands. The hearing of my poetry there caused them to desire that I should come to Haddon on my Lordes Birthday, and withall give his Honour sum verses upon ye same, which I did, it being May 29, 1696, his age being then 58. His Honour being no little pleased with them (and all the nobility besides), gave us rare entertainment, and sumthing besides.'

If this latter effusion was on a par with his epitaph, the 'sumthing besides' was probably a 'douceur' for the purpose of getting rid of Leonard. Had he said that 'His Honour being *so* little pleased' instead of 'being *no* little pleased,' it would have been easy to understand!

FIG. 43.—OLD FIRE-DOGS IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.

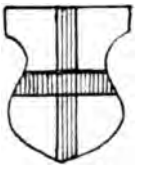
To face page 82.

CHAPTER XII

NOTES ON THE TAPESTRY

QUITE the finest of all the fine tapestry once adorning the walls of Haddon was that in Prince Arthur's Room, which was usually termed the 'Naked Boys' tapestry. This has now been removed to Belvoir Castle.

The design was one of Andrea Montegna (whose death in 1517 was so much deplored), and the Mortlake tapestry factory was responsible for the fabric. Some twelve or thirteen years ago these hangings were taken down, and then the mark of the factory established by James I. in 1619 was found. The mark was a shield (*argent, a cross gules*).



The subject is a large number of nude children gathering a crop of apples and vintage of grapes; the limbs are beautifully modelled and well proportioned.

The Rev. Charles Kerry assigns 'the cartoons to the middle period between the passionless delineations of the Middle Ages and the strugglings of the Renaissance school to live with the living and throw off the winding-sheet of the past.'

These beautiful hangings may have been the actual work of the hands of Jesse Ampe of Bruges, of Van Quickelburghes, or of Jesse Inghels, Jacques Hendricx, Pierre Foquentin, or Simon Heynes of Oudenarde. The Belgians were the right hand of Sir Francis Crane, who really established the Mortlake factory, though James I. obtained the credit for it.

Other rooms which contain tapestry are the Drawing-room, the State Bedroom, bed-chamber near the Banqueting-hall, Roger Manners' Room, the Earl's bedroom, Dorothy Vernon's Room.

The State Bedroom hangings are also, some of them, the work of the Mortlake factory. Five of these are known as the 'Five Senses,' and are most magnificent examples of the product of the loom. There seems to be but little doubt, according to the Rev. Charles Kerry, that these 'Five Senses' are the same which were sold from among the effects of the murdered King, Charles I. 'A suite of hangings representing the "Five Senses," executed at Mortlake, was in the palace at Oatlands, and were sold in 1649 for £270' (Manning and Bray's 'Surrey').

In the centre are medallions surrounded by various beasts and birds within festoons of flowers. Æsop's Fables decorate the edges, and in each case bear reference to the centre medallion with its particular 'sense.'

The sense of 'Sight' is illustrated by the fables of the 'Dog and the Shadow' (or, rather, reflection) and by the 'Fox and Stork.'

The sense of 'Feeling' is represented by the fable of the 'Stork removing the Bone from the Fox's Throat' and by the 'Dog and Bear.'

'Hearing' is typified by the fable of the 'Ass in the Lion's Skin.'

'Taste' is both illustrated by a fable and by a lady eating fruit, attended by a monkey which is pillaging the basket. The fable in this case is the 'Fox and Stork' and their respective feasts (Fig. 23).

In another a reclining lady and a bird are shown; in the border is a monkey and fox. Can this typify the sense of 'Smell'?

In the Earl's bed-chamber hunting scenes predominate; in what is usually termed the 'Great Nursery' are a very varied collection. Two almost identical hunting scenes of a design of about 1500 to 1525, a representation of the vengeance of the gods on man, with a very fine border,

FIG. 44.—BOW-STRINGER.

FIG. 45.—ROMAN ALTAR.

To face page 84.

and some borders and fragments, complete the adornment of this room.

In Roger Manners' Room were, according to the Rev. Charles Kerry, the following:

'Three hangings of greenery or verdures, with lake scenery.

'I. Rustic shelter, with lake and water-fowl in the foreground; vegetation most varied and luxuriant. The side-filling is very beautiful, and most carefully executed. The hangings have a bluish cast. The lights, everywhere inserted in white silk, give unusual brightness and freshness to the scene.

'The border has vases of flowers in the angles, and in the centre, at the top and bottom, are fine floral medallions. Those at the side, which are vase-shaped, support fruit and flowers carefully treated. No mark visible.

'II. The smallest of this series has a large building, either cathedral or palace, with three towers in the centre, backed by rugged snow-capped mountains in the distance. The sides are well filled with lofty trees, whilst the foreground is composed of verdures, with a lake and swans.

'III. Of the same character, with a border like the first. No marks.'

In Lady Cranbourn's chamber is tapestry consisting of 'verdures.' The excellence of the foliage is very remarkable, and here again the high lights are embroidered with white silk. The borders are formed of fruit and flowers, having a medallion of tulips in the centre. The contents of the rest of the tapestry is landscape, with numerous flowers, ruins, lakes, and wild-fowl scattered about. The best of these hangings represents a rural garden, with lakes, on which are swans, and grassy banks, on which are rabbits and two cocks indulging in a fight for the possession of a hen, who is enjoying the sport as spectator. A bridge of flowers spans the water.

In another room are hunting scenes, in one of which Diana the Huntress is the principal figure, carrying a bow

and arrow, with quiver over her shoulder. Verdures and fragmentary figured tapestry are also shown. This room is on the north of the great hall.

In the room called Dorothy Vernon's Room are several specimens. The Rev. Charles Kerry thus describes them :

'I. An old worn hanging, probably made about 1530, exhibiting contests between men and beasts. In the centre is a fight with bears, one of which, having embraced and lifted his opponent, is being attacked behind by a man with a double-headed spear. The whole piece is full of animation. The border is a combination of animals, fish, fruit, and flowers, with much yellow and brown in the treatment.

'II. A hunting scene, cut in two, and a rough, incongruous piece of work, representing a man in armour, inserted. Various animals of the chase introduced; background elevated, leaving but little room for the sky.

'III. The intruding piece is a very remarkable example; it might have been made by an amateur at home. The material is of rough-spun wool or worsted. The woof is frequently oblique, and by no means running at right angles to the warp. In the border, between a series of "St. Andrew's" and "gable" crosses, the letters I. V. S. are introduced. The coarseness of the piece precludes the idea given by Müntz (p. 370, Paris) that the I. and V. are numerals, and stand for an order mark. May not the I. V. S. stand for James V. Scotland and the armed figure be designed to represent that monarch? James V. was the father of Mary Queen of Scots. Can it have been her work? Has it found its way here from old Chatsworth? Considering the inferior workmanship of this hanging, there must have been *something in its history to entitle it to its present position* —something commanding respect. Further researches among the treasures at Belvoir may solve the mystery. It may be observed that the unfortunate Queen was much in France, and must often have seen the famous Parisian *ateliers*.

FIG. 46.—THE PIGEON-HOUSE, HADDON.

To face page 86.

'IV. Another piece, an inverted fragment, has verdures with animals.

'V. Another has a hawking scene, with figures, flowers, and medallions on the borders, woven, probably, about 1550.'

A very fine collection in the upper rooms over the chaplain's apartments contained at one time, among other hangings, the 'Conversion of St. Paul.' This is now relegated to the anteroom to the State Bedroom, which is approached by 'Dorothy Vernon's Steps.'

The centre of this piece is occupied by the fallen Apostle and his horse; near to is a dog staring at a brilliant ray of light, which proceeds from the clouds on the right and falls upon St. Paul's face. Three soldiers, all much amazed, complete the group.

Another specimen once among those in the chaplain's suite of rooms represents the release of St. Paul from prison.

On each side of the saint is a sleeping soldier, while his chains have fallen to the ground. The releasing angel is nimbed. The drawing is poor save for the border of cherubs, birds, etc.

The 'Huntress Diana,' from the same rooms, shows Diana and her accompanying servant, a female, in pursuit of a boar which is followed by hounds in a thick wood. The border of fruit, etc., is very good.

Yet another hanging from the chaplain's apartments remains; it represents part of the history of Alexander the Great.

The great monarch is seated in a tent, and before him stands a figure which probably represents a nobleman, whose horse is held by a soldier. The colouring of both King and subjects is very brilliant, red and blue predominating.

In the anteroom is a hanging representing St. Paul shaking off the viper at Melita, from the Acts of the Apostles.

Some of the tapestry marks are as follows:

In State Bedroom ... ... 

(Perhaps for Prince Charles, Mortlake.)

In State Bedroom ... ... 

(For Sir Francis Crane, first master of the factory.)

In State Bedroom ... ... 

(Factory mark.)

The pictures which remain at Haddon are most of them of Italian origin, and in but poor repair. They are supposed to have been sent from Italy by John Vernon's brother, Oliver, brother-in-law to Dorothy, who lived much abroad and was a keen lover of the arts. The huge frames of many of them are of Venetian workmanship.

FIG. 47.—VERNON TOMBS, BAKEWELL CHURCH.

To face page 88.

FIG. 47.—VERNON TOMBS, BAKEWELL CHURCH.

To face page 88.

CHAPTER XIII

NOTES ON THE GARDENS

THE contour of the ground on which Haddon Hall stands lends itself very well to a great diversity of plan in the gardens. High upon the hill above the Hall is the beautiful and spacious bowling-green, with its fine flight of ornamental balustraded steps. Just behind the house is a long avenue of fine elms leading from the Peverel Tower to this bowling-green. On the south of the east side of the house is the shorter avenue called 'Dorothy Vernon's Walk,' which runs parallel with the terrace shown in Fig. 27. This is the highest point of the gardens proper. A flight of steps leads down to the yew-walk (*vide* plan), which is laid out in three squares, at each corner of which is a mighty yew-tree, now overshadowing the balustraded edge of this terrace (*vide* Fig. 26). On to this yew-walk lead the steps named after Dorothy Vernon (Fig. 19), and at the opposite end is now a very inappropriate and ugly summer-house, not the least in keeping with the rest of the house or grounds.

The flight of stone steps in Fig. 27 leads down to the two large grass plots, surrounded by a thick yew hedge, which form the third level of the grounds. On the same side as the house a path runs, looking up which Fig. 31 was taken.

On the south or river side of this third level garden is another garden at a considerably lower, or fourth, level. It is approached by the flight of steps leading from the chapel to the foot-bridge over the Wye. Below this is the fifth level of the gardens.

In Rayner's 'Haddon Hall'[1] the following occurs:

'It must not be omitted to mention the great skill and thoroughly artistic feeling with which the gardens have been composed. The ground was originally a rough and rocky hillside of irregular slope, apparently anything but favourable for the purpose, but the artist has turned defects into beauties, and by a judicious arrangement of terraces and parterres, has produced a design worthy of the most attentive study. The balustrade, with the flight of steps in the centre, leading down to the middle terrace, not only forms a beautiful object from the windows of the Long Gallery, and, indeed, from every point where it can be seen, but by carrying out the line of building connects the gardens with it, and in accordance with the practice of the best Italian masters, makes the gardens and the building *one* composition, the Hall itself being only a *part* of one grand design. Surely the necessity and propriety of this system of composition cannot be too much insisted upon, in opposition to the practice, so common amongst us, of employing an architect to make the design of the house, and then setting a landscape gardener, as he is called, to make a number of crooked gravel walks about it, for the most part, as might be expected, sadly unconnected and out of harmony with the building.'

It is not clear from this whether the author considers that an architect designed the gardens after the house was done, or whether the gardens were laid out at the time the house was built. The latter is an impossible theory, as the house was built over a period of 400 years; at any rate, his remarks are sound common-sense, if somewhat facetious.

At the foot of the lowest level of these gardens is the little foot-bridge (Fig 28) which crosses that beautiful trout stream, the Wye. Its width between the side-walls is but 2 feet 10 inches at the widest point. A door at the foot of the steps from the chapel opens opposite one end of it. The other bridge is a more

[1] 1836.

FIG. 48.—TOMB OF SIR JOHN AND DOROTHY MANNERS, BAKEWELL CHURCH.

To face page 90.

modern one, and is broader. It crosses the river at the north-west corner of the Hall, which is approached from it by a very steep path.

In the steward's accounts for 1663 there is an entry relative to the erection of this larger and principal bridge :

Aug. 10.	Paid to John Milner and Charles Hadfield at severall tymes for makeing the new ston Bridge at Haddon, being hyred by the great, wth what my honable Ladie was pleased to give them, in all	097 00 0

APPENDIX I

THE VISION OF PRINCE ARTHUR

WE have already seen that during the occupancy of Haddon Hall by Sir Henry Vernon, Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII., was placed in his charge, and Sir Henry was made his governor and treasurer. There was an undoubted liking, which was mutual, between these two, and the young Prince and the son of Sir Henry Vernon, George, were firm friends.

The young Prince seems to have been very fond of his constant sojourns at Haddon, and to have left it with sorrow.

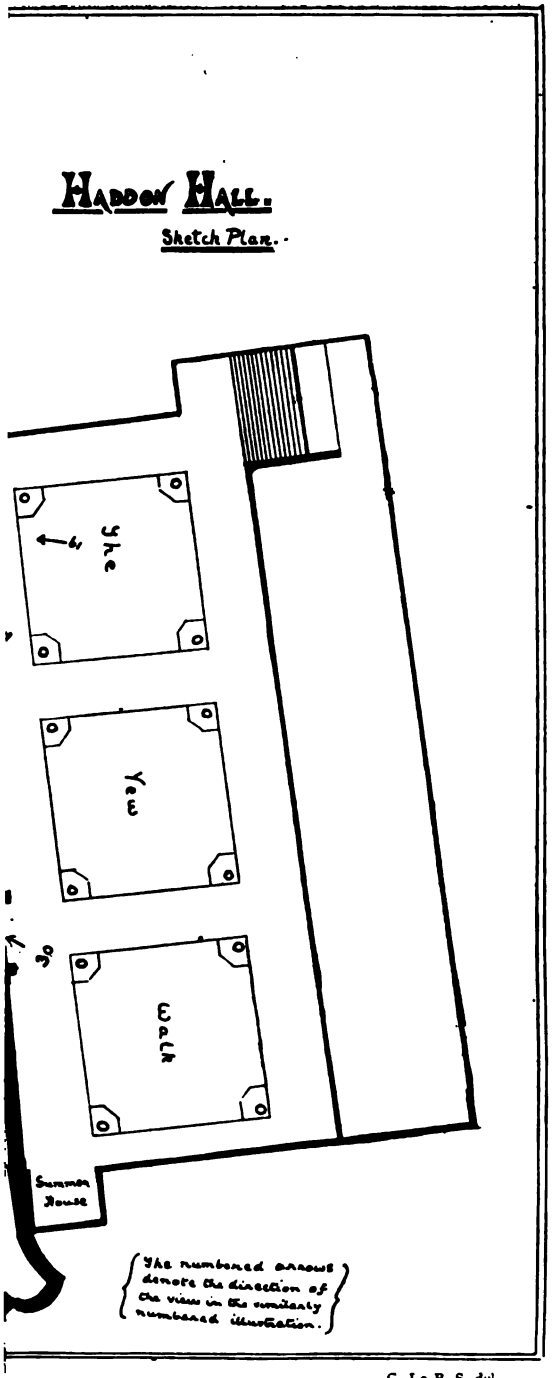
His father, Henry VII., had, when he was but twelve years of age, betrothed him to the daughter of Ferdinand, King of Castile and Arragon, and with this daughter, Catherine, a marriage by proxy had been solemnized four years later, unknown to the future husband, Prince Arthur. This marriage is said to have taken place in the chapel of Bewdley Manor.

In September, 1501, the young Prince was resident at Haddon, and it is related that one afternoon he went, as was his custom, for a walk unattended. This walk led him westwards of Haddon for about two miles, to the present site of Hassop Railway-station, where are four cross-roads.

Tradition affirms that at this spot stood the magnificent pre-Norman cross which is now such an important item in the interesting churchyard of Bakewell, in whose church repose so many members of the Vernon and Manners families. There is not a shadow of evidence that this splendidly sculptured cross ever stood in so unlikely a spot, for it appears, like others preserved in the church, to have been a churchyard cross and nothing else. The only fact on which this story is based is a short note in Davies' 'Derbyshire,' which says: 'This cross is said to have been conveyed hither from another place.' What may really be the case is, that the massive boulder, or base stone, on which the cross now stands was originally the base stone of a wayside cross, perhaps of fourteenth-century date, like others in England, and this stone was used as a convenient seating for the cross which now

FIG. 49.—TOMB OF SIR GEORGE MANNERS, BAKEWELL CHURCH.

To face page 92.



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ion).

To face page 92.

stands on the east of the Vernon Chapel; the original cross which occupied this base may have been destroyed at the Reformation, like others.

At any rate, on the base of this cross the Prince is said to have sat, buried in thought and the shades of night. He then apparently went to sleep and dreamed a prophetic dream, in which a typical ghost, in the form of a woman, came to him, and in very exaggerated language foretold his coming marriage and impending death.

When he awoke he hurried back to Haddon, and there met an alarmed search-party sent by Sir Henry Vernon.

Sir Henry then told him that, as his intended bride had landed from Spain, he was to be married at once. He left Haddon in tears, and soon after was duly married in London. The wedding was one of extreme magnificence, families vying with each other in their splendour, to their utter ruin, we are told—all for the marriage of a boy to a woman he had never seen before and cared nothing for.

After the marriage they repaired to Ludlow, and there Prince Arthur died four months later.

Lingard remarks that Prince Arthur had good abilities and much sweetness of temper. It may also be conjectured that, had Arthur lived and come to the throne, the great Reformation might never have occurred, or, at least, have been delayed for some considerable time.

Had he lived long enough to have an heir to his throne, Henry VIII., his brother, would not have held the sceptre, would not have lopped off his wives' heads, would not have defied the Pope's Bulls, nor confiscated the property of the numerous monasteries, as he did.

The whole tale is given by Wood in his 'Tales and Traditions of the Peak,' but in such a wealth of unnecessary words, and such a 'penny-a-lining' style, that much of the pathos of the tradition is lost, or, rather, made ridiculous. The following will suffice as an illustration, and is the speech of the ghost:

'Unhappy, royal Prince, mourn not that fate which is not thine! One earthly pageant awaits thee. Yea, it is at hand; and then, ah! then, thou wilt drop into the lap of thy mother —ah! thy mother, earth! Forth comes to Britain's shore thy lovely, smiling bride—ah! bride, and widow of a royal boy!'

What the first sentence means I know not. The rest of this effusion seems to consist chiefly of 'Ah!' and various notes of exclamation. Ah!

APPENDIX II

WILL OF SIR HENRY VERNON, OF HADDON

THE will of Sir Henry Vernon was duly transcribed, with sundry other valuable papers, and contributed to the Derbyshire Archæological Society's journal by the late W. A. Carrington. It reads as follows:

'En the Name of God. Amen. In the yere of o^r lord god M^lCCCCC & xiiij the xviij.^th day of Januar' in the yere & Regne of Kyng Henry the viij^th the vj^th yere I Sir Henry Vernon Knyght hole of mynde and of body in goode prosperyte often tymes thynkynge of thys wrechyd lyffe Seyng by Sircuts of days & revolucon of yeres the day of deth to fall whych nothyng lyffyng may passe therfore of thys helthful mynde thus I make my testament,

ffyrst I bequeth my Sowle to Allmyghty God and to o^r lady Saynt Mary and to all the holy Company of hevyn & to blyssid Saynt Anne and to be dyfendyd agenst all wycked Sprets.[1]

It'm I bequeth my body to be buryed in the place at Tonge where I have assigned my selfe to lye And for as muche as wt good prayers and almes deeds the soule ys deliu^red from eu^rlastyng dethe & payne

therfor ytt ys that I wyll and bequethe that a Covenable preste[2] shall syng for my Sowle my wyffe Sowle my ffathur & mother & all my chyldern & all Crysten Sowlys and say dayly wt ffull offes[3] of dethe in the sayd Churche of Tonge or in the Chappell when ytt ys made takyng for his Sawde[4] C^s yerely duryng the space of v yeres next after my dethe & that iij Trentalls[5] be sayd w^t conuenable prestys[2] the daye of my burying yff yt may so be done and ells[6] to be done afore my monythys mynd[7] and ou^r this I wyll that vij Trentalls ou^r the sayd thre w^tin a halfe yere aft^r my dethe be say^d And of thys my testament afore wrytton and after truly to be done I ordeyne constitute and make my trew executors Richarde Vernon my Sone and heyer Arthur my son Anthony ffitz-herbart sergeant at the lawe and Sir Thomas Rawson my Chaplen the whiche executors allthyngs afore wrytton and affter motte[8] truly to do as they wyll answere afore the hygh Juge at the dredefull day of dome

[1] Spirits. [2] Fitting priest. [3] Offices. [4] Pay.
[5] Service of thirty Masses, and payment for same.
[6] Else. [7] Commemoration Masses. [8] Must.

FIG. 50.—DOROTHY MANNERS (*née* VERNON), FROM THE EFFIGY ON HER TOMB.

To face page 94.

It'm I wyll that my wyffs bonys be taken up and layde wt me when or tombe ys made ther as I haue appoynted

It'm I wyell that my sayd tombe and chappell be made wtin ij yeres next aftur my deceasse or erst and the bettur and the more honrable for the blode that my wyffe ys comyn of

It'm I bequethe and gyff for makyng of the sayde tombe and chappell Cli

It'm I wyll and bequethe that my sayde executors have CCC marks to purchas x marks land or ells[1] to haue so myche owt of some Abbey or pryorye for the saydmoney in a perpetuyte and that to be gyffyn and to be imployed to a conenable preste to syng in the sayd Chappell and to pray for my soule and the soulys aforesayd and to say all manere services wtin the sayd Chappell and eury holyday to helpe them and syng in the quere[2] at the hygh masse wt suche other ordynaunces as my sayde executors shall devyse for the sayde preste for the well of my Soule and soulys aforesayd

It'm I wyll that eury almys man and woman in the Almes hows at Tonge haue the day of my burying xiijd to pray for my soule and the soulys aforesayd

It'm I wyll that ther be ij tapers Set upon me one at my hede and a nother at my ffete wt a herce upon me and the saydtapers or one of them to be lyght duryng the masse whyle that ys sayd for my soule and so to contenvye as longe as my Tombe ys onmade

It'm I wyll that ther be geffyn the day of my buryall to prestys and Clerks as many as shall com to my derige[3] and masse and eury preste viij and eury preste wt an amyes[4] xijs and eury Clerke wth a Surples[5] iiijd and eury pore man and woman mate and drynke and jd that comyth to my masse and requyem

It'm I wyll that yer be xij pore men aboute that careon body of myne eury of them hauyng a whyght ffriers gowne wt a hode accordyng to the same our ther hed holdyng eur of them a torche in hys hande brennyng[6] as long as the sayde derige[3] and masse be in saying and suche lyght to be sett abought my foull body as can be thought be my executors worchypfull for me

It'm I wyll att my monythys mynde that there be taken of the moste porest men and as many as I was yeres of age[7] the day of my dethe eury of them heryng the masse of requiem praying for my Soule and other as aforsayd and aftr the saydmasse eury of them to haue conuenient mete and drynke and vd in redy money when they haue dyned and then to go in to the

[1] Else. [2] Choir. [3] A funeral hymn.
[4] Amice. [5] Surplice. [6] Burning. [7] Seventy-four.

place where I am buryed and say v pater nosters v Aves and a Credo for my Soule my wyffs Soule and all the soulys aforsayd

It'm I wyll that the lande in Rysshall in the County of Stafford whyche ys the yerely valure of xij^{s} be made suer to the Warden for the tyme Beyng of the College of Tonge and the prestys there beyng to thys intent that the sayd Wardens and prestys there beyng be bounden to myn heyres and myne executors that they shall truly kepe my obbet[1] and masse of requiem yerely the day of my dethe and so for eu^{r}e or ells to lose the sayde londe and ytt to be att the wyll of my sayd heyres

It'm I wyll that the sayd Warden gyff in almes aft^{r} the sayd masse to xiij pore men and women which shalbe at the heryng of the same masse beyng none of the Almes hows of Tong haue eu^{r}y of them j^{d}

It'm I wyll that the hows and prior of Stone haue in the hono^{r} of god and saynt Wolfade C^{s} that to be imploy^{d} to the hono^{r} of god and the sayd saynt to pray for my soule derige and masse

It'm I wyll that the dean of Lichfelde vicars and chanons[2] beyng resydent have x marks to say deryge and masse of requiem to pray for my soule and to have forgyfnes of all maner maters that hath bene betwixt them and me aswell in neglegence of tythyngs as otherwyse

It'm I wyll that the abbote of raucettur[3] and Convent of the same doyng as aforesayd have xx^{s}

It'm I wyll that the prio^{r} and Convent of lenton doyng as aboffesayd haue v marks

It'm I wyll that there be a preste perpetuall syngyng and there abydyng in the Chappell in neddur hadden[4] accordyng to the wyll of my grauntfather there to serue god Saynt Nycholas and saynt Anne and to pray for my soule my grauntfathers soule my wyff soule and for all the soulys that com of my sayd grauntfather takyng for hys wages all those launds and Teñts[5] whech Sir John Smythe otherwyse callyd Sir John peneston latly hade duryng hys lyff that ys for to say the lands now in the holdyng of Robert Bagshawe and Robert Wodruffe the land in sekynton Tamworth Wegynton and Chelmardon

It'm I bequethe to the Churche of bakewell and to makyng of the Rode lofte vj^{li}

It'm I bequeth to my Chappell att Tonge my greate and fayrest masse boke and a chales which I bought and ys of the olde facion

It'm I wyll that all the stuff remaynyng in the Chappell

[1] Obit. [2] Canons. [3] Augustinian priory at Rocester, Staffs.
[4] Nether Haddon. [5] Tenements.

att haddon contenew there styll except such as I wyll gyff in thys my wyll or aftur

It'm I wyll that all my detts as sone as they can be convenyently knowyn be payd

It'm I wyll that all my Boles and Ore my son Richard shall haue and all maner peeces of leede go to my executors to performe my wyll

It'm I wyll my eldest Son haue my Coler of gold and also att eu^ry maner that I haue and for beldyng of the same all maner of stuff that belongithe to beledyng

It'm I wyll that my sayd son haue my beste gowne and the remanent of myn aray to be dystrybuted evenly betwixt Thomas Humffrey Arthur and John my Sonnys and all other abelyments[1] of warre to remayne in thys place at haddon except suche as I bequethe in thys my last wyll

It'm I wyll that Thomas my Son haue my chayne w^t cros of golde that I weire dayly and my son Humffry a cros w^t stonys set in yt and a litle cheyne and all of gold att the same cros

It'm I wyll that John my Son haue the Cheyne of gold that my Son Richard had at his mariage and ells my sayd shall not haue my best Coler of gold

It'm I wyll that my doughter Margaret haue vij^c marks to his mariage beyng maryed by the advyce of his wurchipfull ffrendys and of goode and honest dealyng and she to fynde hir selfe w^t parte of suche money and land as I haue bequethyd hir. And yff ytt fortune the sayd Margaret to deceasse hir mariage then I wyll that hir parte which ys laste and not spent she to dispose ytt for the weyle of hir Soule

It'm I wyll that my Sone Arthure haue five hundred Marks to his p^rferment and my son John a Thowsant pounde to purchase hym lande or to get hym Mariage

It'm I wyll that my Son Thomas and Anne his wyffe haue lx weydors[2] lx Ewes and lx stone of woll

It'm my son Humfrey and Alis hys wyffe asmoche

It'm my doughter Mary and hir husband asmothe.

It'm Margaret Breton I woll haue xx stone woll and lx Ewes

It'm I wyll that my Son Richard haue ij of the best potts gilde ij the best standyng Cuppys gyld the best bason and the best ewer of Syluere and my godson hys son a little Cruse of Syluere wt a keu^re[3]

It'm my sayd son Richerd shall haue ij of the best Syluere disshes and my doughter his wyffe one

[1] Habiliments. [2] Wethers. [3] Cover.

It'm I wyll that my Sonnys Thomas and Homfrey and eyther of them haue a pott of syluere of the best and eyther of them a boll of Syluere

It'm I wyll that my Son Arthure have one of the litle potts of syluere and a boll of syluere wt a Keure

It'm I wyll that John my Son haue the other pott ffelaw[1] to Arthurys and a boll of Syluer

It'm I wyll that eury one of my sayd iiij sonnys haue a dyshe of syluere

It'm I will that my doughter Margaret haue a pott a boll of Syluere

It'm I wyll that my doughter Mare haue a boll of Syluere a standyng Cuppe wt a kewre pcell[2] gilt and a dishe of Sylur

It'm I wyll that George my Son Humfrey son hau a litle Cruse of Sylure

It'm I wyll that my son Richerd haue my best salts wt a kewre and all suche plate as I gyff to him to be and to stand as heyer lomes[3] to hym and to hys heyrs males

It'm I wyll that my other ij salts of the best the one of them to Arthur and the oyr to John

It'm I wyll that the other ij salts the one gylt and the oyr chasyd pcell gylt the one of them to Thomas and the other to Humfrey

It'm ij bassyns ij jewrys of sylur the one of them to Arthure and the other to John my Sonnys

It'm I wyll that my lady Corbett haue a owche[4] of gold Sett wt Rubye and perelys which owche ys made losenge wyse and a dishe of sylur and the best goblett of Sylur

It'm I wyll that my son Richerd have all the hangyngs and beddys in the new Chambers grete chamber wt the wedraught[5] of the same

It'm I wyll that my sayd son Richerd haue the bedds and hangyngs in the Chamber called the arres[6] Chamber and the parlure vnder ytt and the hangyngs in the Hall and all suche hangyngs and beddyng in the chamber where I lye my selfe.

It'm I wyll that my Sonnys Thomas and Humphrey haue the hangyngs and beddyng in the Rows Chamber and Hunters Chamber evenly devydet

It'm I wyll that all that be fetherbedds haue ij goode pyllows wt berys[7] and all thyngs that apperteynyth to a bed shetts and other of the best as they be set in order above

It'm I wyll that my doughter Mary haue the Chamber our the yatts[8] bed and hangyng furneshyd as aboffesayd

It'm I wyll that my Son Richerd and hys wyffe haue the

[1] Fellow. [2] Partly. [3] Heir-looms.
[4] A jewelled ornament, perhaps a brooch. [5] Clothing.
[6] Arras. [7] Cases. [8] Gates.

beddyngs and hangyngs where they lye them selfe ffurnesshyd as aforsayd and the Chamber ou^r^ them by my Son John to haue furnesshyd as other aforsayd

It'm I wyll that my Son Arthur haue hangyngs in the Chamber next that ou^r^ the yemen[1] Chamber w^t^ all man^r^ of thyngs belongyng to the same ffurnesshyd as aforsayd

It'm I wyll that my doughters Margaret and Mary haue the hangyngs and beddyng in butterflee Chamber and the Chamber next to ytt evenly devydet ffurnesshyd as aforsayd

It'm I wyll that my doughter Alice chamber and the Chamber und^r^ w^t^ all stuff in them shall remayne styll to my Son Richerd

It'm I will that the grene chamber next the Arras Chamber and all the stuff of the same remayne styll vnto my Son Richerd

It'm I wyll that my Son Richerde haue vj of the best Quoshions[2] and eu^r^ of my Childern aft^r^ iij yff they wyll com so many to

It'm I wyll that my son Richerd haue ij chayres of ledder[3] all the brasse potts cadrons brochys[4] pewter vessells and all other vtensyles of howsholde natt bequethyd to remayne styll

It'm I wyll that all ffetherbedds that I haue bequethed eu^r^ of them haue a counterpane of vardure[5] besydys the cou^r^yng they haue now and in Lykewyse eu^r^y bed that shall remayne in the place to haue the same and the residew to John and Arthur

It'm I wyll that eury one of my chyldern haue a bordeclothe a Towell and a napkyn of the best and my son Richerd to be fyrst chosen and so aft^r^ as they be of Age and for the Hall ij corse bordeclothys shalbe lefte and as ij for my Chambur

It'm I wyll that all the Chappell stuff in haddon shall remayne except that I wyll gyff any away

It'm the Resydew of all my Napry[6] shall be distribute evenly in iiij parts betwixt my son Richerd Arthur John and Mary

It'm the hangyngs of the plure[7] ond^r^ the grete chamber shall remayne att the place of Haddon and all man^r^ of houshold stuff att Harlaston shall remayne there styll to the behoff of my heyres as heyer lomes

It'm all suche stuff of beddyng and howsehold stuffe as I haue at London my Sonnys Arthure and John shall haue

It'm I wyll that all my seruaunts as I haue made a byll w^t^

[1] Yeoman. [2] Cushions. [3] Leather. [4] Cauldrons and Spits.
[5] Tapestry. [6] Linen. [7] Parlour.

myne owne hands here in closed the one halfe or all in redy money and ells the other halfe in Cattell ou^r ther hole yere wages whiche I wyll they haue aft^r my deceasse whether they tary or departe

It'm I wyll that my household be kept to gether by the space of a yere att my Son Richerds charge of mete and drynke and yff any of them wyll departe and go hys way myne executors shall paye them ther wages besyds ther reward afore grauntyd

It'm I wyll that my Son Richerd haue C^li to se that he brake no parte of thys my wyll

It'm I wyll that my Son Richerd haue xij Oxen xij kyne and ij of the best wayns and all thyngs appertaynyng to them

It'm I wyll that my sayd Son haue C ewys and C wedders[1] and my best horse next the Churche[2]

It'm I wyll that my Son Humfrey haue vj Oxen and vj kyne and my doughter Mary as many

It'm I wyll that my doughter Margarett and my Son Richerds wyff haue lxxx ewys to move my son hyr husband that he brake no parte of thys my wyll and also a paier of beds of Corale[3] gawdet w^t sylu^r and gylt to pray for my Soule

I wyll that eu^ry of my Sonnys haue a horse

It'm the Resydew of all my good nott bequethyd my detts payde my chappell made and my tombe I wyll be euynly distributed betwixt my sonnys Arthure and John forsen[4] allway that my detts be payd of the hole

I wyll that all the blakework at my boles[5] go to the performyng of my wyll except the bole wallys and as moche blakeworke as wyll keuer the to blokkys of the bole or brenne honest agayne

It'm yff ther be nott sufficient lafte of my goods to perform my wyll then I wyll that myne executors shall take ytt up of all my Ore and mynes in eu^ry place notw^tstondyng ony bequest made before

It'm I wyll that Benet and Elizabeth doughters to my son Humfrey haue C marks which he owthe me

It'm to Mare and doughters to my son Thomas C marks

It'm to my doughter Mare l marks to the mariage of hir doughter yff god send hyr any

It'm to the doughters of my doughter Corbett which be unmaryed l marks evenly to be devydet

It'm to the Churche of Pype Rudware a vestyment the price xxvj^s viij^d

[1] Wethers. [2] Gift to the incumbent. [3] Coral bead necklaces.
[4] Provided. [5] Old lead smelting-places.

It'm I gyff to my Son Richerd a noy^{r}[1] C^{li} to begyn hys hows wth for hys kyndnes that he promysed to ffulfull my last wyll

It'm I gyff to the Churche of Harlaston a vestiment w^{t} that that belongythe to the same price xl^{s} and a boke such as they haue moste nede to haue

It'm I wyll that eury of myn executors for laboryng and executyng of this my wyll haue for ther labo^{r} x^{li} ou^{r} and above ther costys

It'm where the kyng that dede ys caused me to be bounden to pay ixC^{li}[2] wherof iiijC^{li}[3] ys payde and wych some in my conciens I ought not to haue payd and so apperethe by a byll assigned w^{t} the hands of Edmunde Dudley And for asmuche as this my wyll may be takyn doughtfull in many poynts therfore I wyll that yff any Ambyuguyte Contrariositie or ony mysrehersall or doubulnes be foundyn in ony of the Articles presedent of thys my wyll I wyll that ytt be int^{r}pretate reformyd ordered and amended by the advice of my sayd executors ij or iij of them to whom I haue declaryd more playnly my mynde by mouthe so that the same may be executed accordyng to the trew entent and mynde of me the sayd Sir Henry

It'm I wyll that Robert Tunsted haue C^{s}
It'm Martyn Eyer C^{s}
It'm Alyn Sutton C^{s}
It'm John Neel C^{s}
It'm Robert Neel C^{s}
It'm Robert Dakyn C^{s}
It'm John Ryse C^{s}
It'm Raffe Downs v marks
It'm Henry Carlton C^{s}
It'm Roger Bagshawe iiij marks
It'm Homfrey Barker iiij marks
It'm Thomas Lawley iiij^{li}
It'm Richerd Vernon of Shyle x^{li}
It'm Thomas Vernon vj^{li}
It'm Edmunde Ellyote C^{s}
It'm Homfrey Halle iij^{li}
It'm Will'm Bennet iij^{li}
It'm Thomas Coker iij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}
It'm to Roger Wagstaffe xl^{s}
It'm Will'm Arculand xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
It'm Raff Bramall xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
It'm to Richerde Gladwyn xvvj^{s} viij^{d}

[1] Another. [2] £900. [3] £400.

It'm Thomas Newton xx^{s}
It'm to Will'm Thornelegh xx^{s}
It'm to Richerd Hethcote xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
It'm Will'm Ashburn xx^{s}
It'm Thomas Hechkynson xx^{s}
It'm Roger Rodyard xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
It'm Jone Brokesop xx^{s}
It'm to Annes Sharpe xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Charles Kyrke C^{s}
It'm Thomas the childe of the Kechyn vj^{s} viij^{d}
It'm Richerd Smethley xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm to the shepperd of Cowdon x^{s}
It'm Thomas Browne x marcs
It'm Elizabeth Vernon xiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}
It'm Will'm Stafford iiij marcs
It'm John Carte xl^{s}
It'm Will'm Eyton iiij marks
It'm Sir Thomas Rawson my Chaplen xx^{li}
It'm Sir Jamys Marshall C^{s}
It'm Sir Henry Shaw C^{s}
It'm to Sir Roger Lyne x marks
It'm Jamys Bargh C^{s}
It'm Will'm Rose xl^{s}
It'm Will'm Bagshawe xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
It'm Thomas froste xx^{s}
It'm Jamys Chapman viij^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm Thomas Longley xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm Richerd Wallwen xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm John Hadfelde viij iiij
It'm Raffe Sent xiij iiij
It'm Perus Olrinshaw xx^{s}
It'm Robert Browne xx^{s}
It'm to by a Cocher[1] to Bakewell Churche vj marks
It'm for mendyng Pynwall lawne besyde Harlaston x marks
It'm to my doughter my Sone Richerdes wyffe a pomaunder[2]
It'm to Hameworth wyffe of Longysdon xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
It'm to my doughter Mary a Ryng
It'm to pore peple xxvj^{s} viij^{d}
It'm to by tymber for the belfry and fflores of Bakwell Churche as myn executors thynke moste for the same expedyent And for the knowledge that thys my wyll I the sayd Sir Henry haue set to my Seale thes wyttnes Arthure Vernon Sir Thomas

[1] Cauldron for brewing Church ales, etc.
[2] A pomander, or scent ball, worn by ladies.

Rawson and Charles Kyrke wrytton the day and yere above sayd

It'm I wyll that yff my Eldest Son int^r^uppe my Sonnes Arthur and John of thos londs and ten'ts which I haue gyffyn them in this my last wyll aforesayd then I wyll that Arthur and John haue all my purchassed londys in eu^r^

Place duryng ther lyffs and my Son Richerde no parte thereof.'

The above will was proved in the Consistory Court of London, May 5, 1515, by Richard and Arthur Vernon and the Chaplain, Thomas Rawson, power being reserved to Anthony Fitzherbert, Sergeant-at-Law, the executors named in the will.

It is curious to note that three of the beneficiaries under the will were also witnesses of it !

APPENDIX III

SELECTIONS FROM THE STEWARD'S ACCOUNTS, 1549 TO 1671[1]

Expencs of the bowsholde at baddon ffrome the xxiiij^th^ daye of Octobre in A^o^ tcio R. Edwardi Sexto as followythe.

Inpms. delyuerd the ij^th^ daye of Novembre vnto sherps wyffe for a payer of hosse for Mrs. dorothye[2] by ye Com'adm'et of my Master	iij^d^
It. delyuered vnto Wyll'm Mellors son for brengyng of a dossen of Wodcoks vnto my Mast^r^ ye v^th^ daye of Nove'bre	iiij^d^
It. delyuered the xviij^th^ daye of Novembre vnto henrye Norwhode the Cayterer the som	ij^s^
It. payd y^t^ same daye vnto Wyll'm Mellor for iiij wodcoks for my Mast^r^	viij^d^
Itm delyuered ye xxij^th^ daye of Decembre vnto my Mast^r^ whyche yis Mastershepe dyd loasse it at ye dysse (dice)	vj^s^ viij^d^
It. delyuered y^t^ same daye vnto Thomas graunger for wylffull (wild fowl) by ye com'andment of my Mast^r^	xij^d^

[1] Transcribed by the late W. A. Carrington, and published by permission of His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

[2] Dorothy Vernon, then five years of age. Inq. p. m. taken on the death of Sir Geo. Vernon, Kt., 31st Aug., 7 Eliz.

It. delyuered ye daye aforsseyde vnto henrye Savage for ys Coysts to Assheborne for wyne & for halffe a beyffe	xij^d
It. delyuered ye xxij^th daye of Decembre vnto my Mast^r to playe at ye dysse w^t adden basford[1]	vj^s viij^d
It. payde y^t same daye vnto Thomas graunger for bryngynge of whyfoulle vnto my Mast^r	xij^d
It. alsso delyuered ye xxij^th of Decembre afo^rseyde vnto my M^r whyche ys Mastershepe payde vnto addyn barsforde	xxxv^s
It. payde y^t same daye vnto Wyll'm Mellors for brengynge of v wodcoks and smalle byrds vnto my M^r	xij^d
It. delyuered y^t seyd daye by ye com'andement of my M^r vnto ye Coyke for my Masters Rewarde for a swane	xij^d
It. also payde ye daye aforsed for Eggs for ye hows-holde	viij^d
It. delyuered ye xxiiij^th of Decembre by ye Com-'andme't of my M^r vnto ye harmytt (Hermit) for ye brengynge of v Coppull of Coun'ys (Coneys) frome bradley to haddon	viij^d
It. delyuered y^t sed daye aforsed by ye Com'and-me't of my M^r vnto henrye norwod for to bye ys sone a coytt (coat)	xij^d
Itm delyuered ye xxvij^th of Decembre vnto ye Egwhoman for Eggs	iiij^d
It. payde ye xxviij^th of Decembre vnto Thomas Jones for a dysshe of fysshe for my Mast^r ye prysse	iiij^d
It. also delyuered by ye Com'andme't of my Mast^r vnto Wyllm Marssan Allestres boye for a dysshe of fysshe	xij^d
It. payde y^t same daye vnto Alexand^r Carts man for ye brengynge of a dysshe of Eggs vnto my Mast	iiij^d
It. delyuered ye same daye vnto Margarett of Monyashe for Eggs for my Masters hows-holde	viij^d
It. payde ye ix^th of Januarye vnto Thomas graunger for ye bryngynige of wylfoulle & dysshe of hap-pulls vnto my Mast^r	xij^d

[1] 'Aden Berysford,' patron of the Rectory of Fenny Bentley, co. Derby, in 1564 (Cox's 'Churches,' iv., p. 518).

It. delyuered ye xxvith of Januarye vnto Wyllm Whetton Mast^{r} Revells mynstrell for hys Rewarde	iiij^{d}
It. delyuered ye xxixth of Januarye vnto layke my lorde ferars mynstryll for ys Rewarde by my Mrs Com'andme't	ij^{s}
It. payde y ixth of februarye by the Com'andme't of my layde vnto S^{r} henrye Secheuerylls mynstrell	viij^{d}
Itm payde ye same daye by ye Com'andme't of my Master vnto a Mast^{r} offens for ys rewarde	viij^{d}
Itm delyuered ye xith of februarye vnto ye mayds of ye dayrey for a berege for ye wharpynge of Couerlett yerne	iiij^{d}
It. allso delyuered ye xiijth of februarye by my masters Com'andment vnto ye hands of Mast^{r} agarde to by fysshe at lychefylde fayer the some of	xj^{li}
Itm allso delyuered ye xiijth of februarye aforsseyde vnto ye hands of my Mast^{r} for hys mastersheps vse the some of	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Itm delyuered ye xxijth of februarye vnto george Robothom for fetchynge of Wyllm mellors vnto haddon at my masters goinge from haddon to harleston John grynlye goinge w^{t} hyme	iiij^{d}
Itm delyuered vnto Thomas grenesmyth ye viijth of Marche for ys Coysts to harleston & Thomas polle ye boye of ye Ketchen for ye Caryege of my masters stoffe thedther	xij^{d}
It. payde y^{t} same daye vnto Wryghts wyffe & Eblyns wyffe for ij gallans of ayle for a qwavyte? y^{t} was mayde after Crystmos	viij^{d}
It^{e} payde ye xth of Marche for a yerde & di (half) of Carssey[1] for henrye Vernon & George Robothum for Ether of y^{em} to payer of nether stocks	ij^{s} vj^{d}
It. delyuered vnto henrye sheldon ffor yis Coysts to harleston for to knowe mye M^{rs} pleassur as Consernynge ye Maund[2] apon shrowffe Theresdaye ye xxijth of Marche	viij^{d}
It. payd for mostard y^{t} same daye	iiij^{d}

[1] 'Carssey,' 'carsey,' 'kersey'—coarse woollen cloth.

[2] Maundy Thursday, the Thursday in Holy Week. Maunds were small baskets containing doles which were distributed, and in mediæval times

It. payd ye xxiijth of Marche vnto Thomas broughe ffor ij stryeks of whyet peasse for ye howshold	iij^{s} viij^{d}
It. payd ye xxiijth of Marche aforseyd vnto peter Elliotte for j houndrethe of whyette hearenge ye prisse (white herring)	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Itm. payde ye iiijth daye of Aprill vnto Kynder ffor swepynge of the hall & Kyechyn	iiij^{d}
Itm. in butter bought y^{t} same daye for ye vse of ye howsse	viij^{d}
It. payde ye vth of Aprill vnto Wyllm bowreinge of Rousley for vj qwartors of veylle spente in Crystynmos ye prisse	vij^{s}
It. delyuered y^{t} same daye vnto Thomas loue for to bye dobletts & other thyngs for ye vse of henrye Vernon & John grymlye	v^{s}
It. payde ye vjth of Aprill for a gallen of honnye wych was bowght ye xxiiijth of Marche of Roger Smythe ye prisse	xx^{d}
It. payde ye ixth of Aprill for Eggs wyche sholde haue byne browght vnto harleston wyche was spent & Etton at Haddon the some of	ij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. payd ye xth of Aprill vnto Mees wyffe for makynge & mendynge of henrye Vernons sherts & marten bortons sherts & for makynge of a wheny-shette[1] for Corne	xx^{d}
It. payd ye xjth of Aprill at Chesterfylde for a gallen of whyne for my Mast^{r} & for fetchynge of it ther	xx^{d}
Ite payde y^{t} same day for iiij Chekyns for my Mast^{r}	iiij^{d}
Ite delyuered vnto ye hands of my Mast^{r} ye xjth of Aprill aforseyd for to gyve hys norsse (nurse)	xij^{d}
Ite bowght ye xiiijth of Aprill iij^{li} of Candylls & iij^{li} of wyke yerne for Candylls ye Some of	xviij^{d}
It. payd y^{t} same daye vnto John Moseley of Asheborne for serten Kynds of spycs spente betwyxt Crystynmos & shrovetyde for ye vse of my M^{r} at haddon	vj^{s} iij
It. payd y^{t} same daye vnto a whoman of baukwhell for dyenge of Couerlet yerne blake	vj^{d}

'maunds' were held in all the great houses. In the 'Household Book' of the Earl of Northumberland, which begins in 1512, there are entries of 'al maner of things yerly yevin by my lorde of his Maundy and my laidis and his lordschippis childeren.' 'Shrowffe' probably intended for '*Shere*,' an old epithet for the day 'Shere Thursday.'

[1] 'Whenyshette,' a sheet or cover for a wain—*i.e.*, waggon.

It. payd ye ij^th daye of Maye for xxiiij^ll of hopps	viij^s
It. delyuered vnto Rycherd baslowe for ys Coysts to Chesterfylde for fetchynge of ye hopps ther y^t same daye & for ij^ll of Wyke yerne for ye vse of ye howsse	xij
Ite. payd vnto Robard Jacksson of assheforde ffor my Masters sobside vnto ye Kyngs magestyes vse ye Some of	v^li
It. delyuerd vnto henrye Savage & younge norwode ye xiiij^th of Maye ffor ye brengynge of ij fayett oxen & sault fysshe vnto my Mast^r to harleston	xvj^d
It. for my Coysts ye xv^th of Maye to ye Chappyll fayer to by beasts y^er	viij^d
It. payd ye xviij^th of Maye vnto George gardiner for showynge of my Masters draught oxin in ye tyme of souinge ye some of	iij^s vj^d
It. payd y^t same daye vnto xx whomen for berlyng[1] of shepe	xx^d
It. delyuered vnto my M^r y^t same daye to gyve vnto Mr Rayns for ys Sermonde (Sermon) mayde at harleston ye some of	v
It. allso delyuered ye daye aforsseyd vnto the hands of my M^r at harleston to play ad dyes	v^s
It. payd ye viijth daye of June for di (half) a stone of Swynes gres for ye vse of my Masters shepe the prisse	xxj^d
It. delyuered vnto Wyllm berdall ye xij^th of June for ye dryvinge of xl shepe from haddon for my Masters foelde at harleston the some	xij^d
It. also spysse (spice) bowght ye daye aforseyde for ye shepe sherynge	viij^d
It. payde ye xviij^th daye of June vnto iiij^xx & iiij (4 score and 4) sherers whyche dyd shere all my M^rs shepe the some of	xiiij^s
It. payde y^t same vnto viij Radlers(2) of my M^rs shepe	xvj^d
It. also payde y^t same daye vnto viij lappers of wholle	ij^s viij^d
It. payd ye xviij^th of June aforsseyd vnto xxx washers of all my M^rs sayde sheppe	v^s

[1] 'Berlyng,' belting; shearing the buttocks and tails of sheep, a term used in the Midland counties.

[2] 'Radlers,' markers or branders with raddle, an earthy pigment of a red colour.

It. delyuered y^{t} same daye vnto henrye savage for ys Coysts to harleston ffor ye Caryege of sault ffysshe to my M^{r} to harleston	viij^{d}
It. payde the xxijth daye of June vnto Thomas Ayllen for vj stryeks of Rye aft^{r} ij^{s} iiij^{d} a stryeke ye prisse	xiiij^{s}
It. delyuered vnto henrye Vernon ye xxviijth of June for to bye vj stryeks of Rye at Chesterfylde	xij^{s}
It. payde ye laste daye of June for whyet breyde (white bread) agenst my Mrs Comynge to haddon for Mr Raynes & others	xvj^{d}
It. payde ye forste daye of Julye for a pound of suger	xiiij^{d}
It. for my M^{r} y^{t} same daye in Clovis & Maysse	xij^{d}
It. of Ressyngs & prunes at Asheborne bowght y^{t} same daye	viij^{d}
It. bowght ye daye aforsseyd y^{er} qwartorne a ^{li} of peper prisse (¼ lb. of pepper)	viij^{d}
It. payde y^{t} same daye ij Capons for my M^{r} ye prisse	xviij^{d}
It. payde ye ijth daye of Julye at Chesterfylde for a gallen of Claret Whyne for my M^{r} & a Bottyll ye prisse	xx^{d}
It. alsso bowght y^{er} y^{t} same iiij sault sellers & Mostarde	vj^{d}
It. payde ye iijth of Julye for a galen of Claret whyne for my M^{r}	xvj^{d}
It. paid ye iiij daye of Julye vnto Roger Smythe for Maysse & Ressyngs (mace and raisins)	iiij^{d}
It. bought ye vth of Julye at Chesterfylde of all Kynds of seyfysshe ffor my Master	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. payde y^{s} xth daye of Julye for a pygge for my M^{r}	viij^{d}
It. payde ye xjth of Julye vnto a Man y^{t} Kylled Ratts & Myesse	xvj^{d}
Itm bowght y^{e} xixth daye of Julye aforsseyde off ffresshe fysshe & breyde for M^{r} henrye Vernon ys wyffe & Mast^{r} sothe	xij^{d}
It. alsso payd y^{t} same daye for xij Chekyns	xij^{d}
It. payde y^{e} xviijth of Julye vnto Robarte wylsson of Chesterfylde for $\frac{xxli}{iiij}$ & xij^{li} (4 score and 12 pounds) of hopps for y^{e} vse of y^{e} howsse	xxvj^{s} x^{d}
It. for my Coysts to harleston y^{e} xixth & xxth of Julye for to Knowe my Masters pleassur as Consernyng Mr Cavendysshes Comyng to haddon	ij^{s}

It. payde y^{e} xxjth of Julye vnto hanssons wyffe ffor dyuers Kynds of spysse for ye vse of my M^{r} at haddon ye some of	ii^{s} iiij^{d}
It. allso delyuered y^{t} same daye vnto Rauffe Walker for to gyve my Mast^{r} at harleston for ys Mastersheps vse ther ye some of	vij^{li}
It. delyuered vnto henrye sheldon ye xxijth daye of Julye for ys Coysts to harleston for a messege from Mr Cauendysshe vnto my M^{r}	viij^{d}
It. also delyuered y^{t} same daye vnto Roger neydham for ys Coysts to derby for ye fetchynge & hireinge of horssis for xj stryks of Rye to be brought ffrom derbye to haddon ye Some of	xx^{d}
It. alsso payde y^{t} same daye for x loads of sey Coylle (Sea Coal) & ffor the Chargs & brengynge howme of them to haddon	xxj^{s} viij^{d}
It. bought also ye xjth daye of auguste of John Mosley of Asheborne of dyuers Kynds of spycs agenst Mr Cavendysshes Comynge to haddon ffor ye vse of my Mast^{r}	vj^{s} iiij^{d}
It. alsso Venyger bought y^{t} same daye at Asheborne	viij^{d}
It. bought ye xijth of Auguste vj Coppyll of Connys ye prisse	iij^{s}
It. alsso bought y^{t} same daye at Chesterfylde a qt^{r} of veylle prisse	xiiij^{d}
It. alsso bought ther prunes & Ressyngs prisse	vj^{d}
It. payde y^{t} same day for Mostard & for Costs ther	vj^{d}
It. alsso bought ye xijth daye of Auguste aforsseyd of ye bayllyffs wyffe of bakwhell ij Capons for my M^{r} & Mr Cauendysshe to be bayken	ij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. also payde ye daye aforsseyde for Safforne for ye Coke	viij^{d}
It. also payde ye xijth of Auguste for vj Chekyns for ye howsholde	vj^{d}
It. payde ye xiijth of Auguste for Eggs agenste Mr Cavendysshes Comynge to haddon ffor ye Coke to make Costards and other thyngs	xvj^{d}
It. alsso payde ye xiiij daye of Auguste ffor threyde to sow shetts w^{t}	iiij^{d}
It. bought at Chesterfylde ye xvjth daye of Auguste vj qwartors of Maulte iij after xix^{s} ye qwartor & ye other iij qwartors after xviij^{s} vj^{d} ye qwartor whyche Comythe vnto ye some of	v^{li} xij^{s} vj^{d}
It. delyuered ye xviijth of Auguste vnto homffrey Stafforde by the Com'andment of my Mast^{r} for gettynge of havks (hawks)	vj^{s} viij^{d}

It. payde ye xx^th of Auguste vnto Rycherde Elssis wyffe for a Capon & iiij Chekyns for Mr Rycherde Corbetts & ys wyffs soper y^t nyght	x^d
It. alsso payde y^t same daye for whyett breyde for Mr Corbet & ys wyffe	iiij^d
It. payde ye xxij^th daye of Auguste vnto ye Couerlett wheyver of bakwell for ye whevynge of v Couerletts for ye vse of the howsse	v^s
It. for Chargs of my selffe & James Ragge & my Man to hulle for vij dayes begynenge ye xxvj^th of Augvste vnto ye ij^th of Septembre for dyuers Matters y^er to de done as Consernynge my Masters leayde (lead) & other thyngs y^er to be bought & alsso gyuyn vnto the waye Master for ys Rewarde & other for ye whainge of ye saide leade for my M^rs moste avantyge ye Some of	xxiiij^s iiij^d
It. alsso payde the ij^th daye of Septembre aforsseyde vnto Roger Gregorey of Stockwythe for the Caryege of xviij pyssis of leade by watter ffrome stockwythe to hulle	ix^s
It. payde ye iiij^th of Septembre for iij geysse & iiij Chekyns	ij^s
It. delyuered unto george gylbarte ye viij^th of Septembre by ye Com'andment of my Mast^r for ys Coysts into lynkcolleshere for ye Caryege of a bucke vnto my ladye Tayelbosshe & for ye Kepers Rewarde of shottyll for ye Kyllynge of ye sayd buke	vij^s iiij^d
It. payde ye viij^th of Septembre vnto henry wylgosse for xxj yerds of lynen cloyethe after vij^d ye yerde & xxij yerds after vj^d ye yerde & xxxj yerds after v^d ye yerde for ye vse of ye howsse	xxxvj^s ij^d
It. alsso payde y^t same daye vnto ye forseyde henrye ffor iij Cappis ffor John grynley George Robothum & Ric. wodwarde	ij^s vj^d
It. payde ye x of Septembre vnto harrye Tayler for sauvynge (salving) of ye hurte oxe at svndrey tymes	viij^d
It. payde ye xiij^th day of Septembre vnto george ye fforbyger[1] for ys ffee for ye skowrynge of my M^rs harnys at haddon	iij^s iiij^d
It. alsso bought y^er y^t same a boeltyngclathe[2] for ye bakers prisse	xij^d

[1] 'Forbyger,' a furbisher—*i.e.*, a polisher.
[2] 'Boeltyngclathe,' a bolting cloth to sift wheat or oatmeal with.

It. also bought at Chesterfylde the xiijth & xiiijth daye of Septembre for my M^{r} thre pottells of whyne ye prisse	ij^{s}
It. delyuered vnto my Mast^{r} ye xvth of Septembre by ye hands of Wyllm berdall for to gyve ye Kepers of ye heyepeak (Highpeak) for y^{er} Rewarde for a stag ther to be Kylled	v^{s}
It. also payde ye xvjth of Septembre aforsseyde for vj gallauns of haylle for ye vse of my Mast^{r} & my ladey at ys Comyng from harleston	ij^{s} vj^{d}
It. delyuered ye xixth of Septembre vnto henrye norwode ye Cayter for the vse of ye howsse	v^{s}
It. bought at Chesterfylde ye daye aforeseyd of Robarte Whatkynson to qwhartors of Mault	xl^{s}
It. delyuered ye xxjth of Septembre vnto henrye norwode ye Cayter for to by Caytts[1] for ye vse of the howsse	xiij^{s}
It. also delyuered y^{t} same daye vnto ye hands of my Mast^{r} to gyve a pore whoman for dysshe of pears for a pressent	vj^{d}
It. delyuered ye xxiijth of septembre by ye Com'andment of my ladey vnto a poer whoman of of workesworthe for her Rewarde	iiij^{d}
It. also payde y^{t} same daye vnto Rycherde faukners wyffe for drynke wyche my Mast^{r} & my ladey had y^{er} at dyuers tymes	ij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. delyuered ye xxiijth day of septembre by ye Com'andme't of my ladye vnto alys shepney for ye pressent y^{t} she brought vnto my ladye	xij^{d}
It. payde the xxvijth of septembre for a payer of showys for my ladye	xij^{d}
It. delyuered ye xxxth daye of septembre by ye Com'aundment of my ladye vnto george gylbarte for ys Coysts to my lorde of huntyngtons for ye brengynge of Mrs Margaretts[2] aparell	ij^{s}
It. delyuered y^{t} same daye vnto Robarte Mylns for to gyve vnto my Mast^{r} ys Mastershepe being w^{t} my lorde of shrowysberye at whynfylde (Wingfield)	iij^{li}
It. delyuered ye furst daye of octobre by my ladys Com'aundme't vnto John paykentons & Sr Thomas fyetharberts (Fitzherbert) mynstrylls for y^{er} Rewarde	xx^{d}

[1] 'Caytts,' 'acates'—victuals, provisions.

[2] Mistress Margaret was very probably the elder daughter and coheir of Sir George Vernon, who afterwards mar[illegible] Stanley, Kt. She would be ten years old at this time.

It. bought at Chesterfylde a Kylne heyre of xxvj yerds for to drye Maulte w^{t} after viij^{d} ye yerde ye prisse	xvj^{s} iiij^{d}
It. delyuered the vth of octobre by ye Com'aundme't of my Mast^{r} vnto Sir nyclys storlys Mynstrell for ys Rewarde (Sir Nich: Strelley's)	xx^{d}
Itm payde ye vijth daye of octobre aforsseyde vnto hiblyns wyffe & wryghts wyffe of bakwhell for iiij gallans of aylle ye vse of my Mast^{r} & my ladye & for the howsholde	ij^{s}
It. payde y^{t} same daye vnto ye bayllyffs wyffe of bakwhell by ye Com'andme't of my Mast^{r} for ys Mastersheps dyner my ladys & other and brede & drynke vnto ye Chorche at ye bewryall of Mast^{r} Tomas Engylbye	xij^{s} ij^{d}

Spyce bought ye viijth of octobre of hanssons wyffe.

Ite of suger iij^{li} the prisse	iij^{s}
Ite pepper j^{li} the prisse	ij^{s} viij^{d}
Ite pruns ij^{li} the prisse	vij^{d}
Ite great Ressyngs ij^{li} di prisse	xij^{d}
Ite in gynger & nvtmvks ye prisse	vj^{d}
Ite in Clovys & Maysse ye prisse	iiij^{d}

It. delyuered the ixth of octobre vnto John stephenson by ye Com'aundme't of my Mast^{r} for ys Coysts to Rypley vnto Wyllm Engylbye	v^{s}
It. payde ye xjth of octobre for ye fetchynge of a Coyett (coat) & ye brengynge howme to assylbage (Hazlebadge) ye sayd Coet wyche Mast^{r} Engylby hade for ys vse of M^{r} henrye Vernon	viij^{d}
Ite payde ye xiijth of octobre vnto ye wyffe of ye yens (inns) for aylle wyche my ladye had for Sr Wyllm Tayelbosshe[1] (Tailboys) her broder	xij^{d}
It. delyuered ye xviijth of octobre by ye Com'aundme't of my Mast^{r} vnto a seruyinge man who whas my ladye Tayelbosshes man	xij^{d}
It. bought at bakwhell ye xxth of octobre agenste Sr John berens Comynge to haddon vj gallans of aylle ye prisse	iij^{s}

[1] Sir William Talboys, or Tailbois, brother of Margaret, daughter of George, Lord Talboys of Kettleby, co. Lincoln, first wife of Sir George Vernon of Haddon, and mother of Margaret and Dorothy Vernon.

It. delyuered ye xxj^th daye of octobre vnto Randyll one of ye hynde seruants of harleston & Jockye homffrey suttons man for ther Costs to derby & to harleston for wylfoulle agenste my lord Talbotts Comynge	xij^d
It. delyuered y^t same daye vnto mylns son for ys Reward for ys pressent brought vnto my M^r of Myllens[1] (Melons) from Mast^r stafford & ys father	viij^d
It. payde the xxiiij^th of Octobre for ye Caryege of a Ronlet of Claret whyne ffrom Manchester for my lorde Talbott	ij^s
It. payde ye iiijth of novembre vnto John Moer for fower mynssyng Knyffs (mincing knives) for ye Coke	iij^d
It. payde y^t same daye vnto Wyllm Mellors son for whodcoks and small byrds for Mrs Dorothe	xij^d

Stuffe bought ffor the neyds of the howsholde at haddon ffrome the xxiiij^th daye of octobre in a^o t'cio R. E. sexto as folowythe

It. payde ye xxv^th daye of octobre vnto ye Tynker of Rousley for a dysshe of freshe fysshe by ye Com'andm'et of my Mast^r	iiij^d
It. payde ye xxx^th of octobre vnto Johans wyffe of baukwell for a dysshe of fresshe fysshe by ye Com'adm'et of my Mast^r	ij^d
It. also payde ye said daye vnto Wyllm Wryght of baukwell for a dysshe of fresshe fysshe	iiij^d
It. payde y^t same daye for a baskett for ye Carver	ij
It. payde ye iiij^th daye of novembre vnto Edwarde deye for iij stoyne of pyche[2] for ye vse of my Masters sheppe	iiij^s
It payde ye vj^th daye of novembre vnto Roger James for a dysshe of fresshe fyshe for my Mast^r	vj^d
Ite. payde the ix^th of novembre for viij yerds of growgram[3] at viij^s· viij^d· ye yerde the prisse	iij^li ix^s iiij^d
It. ij yerds of yellow damaske aft^r viij^s· ye yerde ye prisse	xvj^s

[1] Melons are said to have been introduced into England from Jamaica about 1570, but from this entry it is obvious that they were cultivated in this country earlier than the date assigned.

[2] Pitch, still in use for branding sheep; the tallow, too, mixed with ruddle, was used for marking them.

[3] 'Grow-gram,' a coarse kind of silk taffety, usually stiffened with gum.

It. ij yerds & di. of whyett daymaske ye prisse	xx^{s}
It. vj helns of lynen Cloythe ye prisse	x^{s}
It. for all kynds of spycs bought at lenton fayer as aperythe by a byll ye some of	iij^{li} x^{s} vij^{d}
It. delyuered vnto Alexander Twyffeford & henrye norwhode at lenton fayer for ye vse of my Mast^{r}	iiij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. for John hyncks Coysts & Godfrey nevells ye Coyke for byeinge of ye seyd stouffe for them selffs & ther horses for iiij dayes	x^{s}
It. payde ye xixth of novembre for John hyncks Keltor Coytte	v^{s}
It. payde for a Keltor Coytte also y^{t} same daye for John Slater	iiij^{s} viij^{d}
It. payde y^{t} same daye for iiij yerds of Kelter for Robarte Marpolle ye hynde servant	iiij^{s} viij^{d}
It. payde vnto hansons wyffe for iiij povnde of wyckherne for to make Candells ye iijth of decembre	viij
Itm payde ye fforste daye of februarye aforsseyde for see fysshe wyche wyllm aylestre sente forthe of lankyeshyer vnto my Mast^{r} at ys goinge into whestmorelande from haddon	iiij^{s}
Itm delyuered vnto henrye norwode ye Cayter ye xth of februarye for ye vse of ye howsse	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. payd y^{t} same daye vnto wyll goys for to shertts for Thomas whymesholde & marten bortton of the Kechen	xx^{d}
Itm delyuered vnto Rycharde lomes ye xiijth of februarye for to by hopps in Staffordsher ageynst my Masters Comynge to harleston from haddon	xvj^{d}
It. payde ye xxijth of februarye for one halffe stryke of moskylls (mussels)	viij^{d}
It. bought y^{t} same daye to payer of hedghenge mettyns (hedging mittens)	xviij^{d}
It. of steille bought y^{t} same daye for an axe & a byll	iiij^{d}
It. delyuered vnto James Ragge ye vijth of Marche for ye Caryege of oyre frome bonshall daylle yende vnto haddon for thre scoyre & fower loads of oyre wyche sayde oyre was brought to haddon w^{t} syxe scoyre & xij horsses after ij^{d} ye horsse for ye caryege of ye sayde ore wyche Comythe to	xxij^{s} ij^{d}

It. payde ye ix^th daye of marche for moskylls for ye howseholde	viij^d
It. payd ye xv^th of Marche vnto homeffrey smethlye ffor wheyvynge of xxiiij yerds for blankytts at a ob (obolus, *i.e.*, a halfpenny) ye yerd	xij^d
It. payd ye xviij^th of Marche vnto pyegotte for v yerds of lyninge for ij sherts for henrye Vernon	iii^s iiij^d
Ite ye xx^th daye of Marche vnto Wyllm Carvyr for vj^li of honyon seyds & for ye makyng of ye Irebans (Iron bands) ffor ye dore in ye hallye	xij^d
It. payd ye xx^th daye of aprill for Tar ffor my Masters shepe at haddon	vj^d
It. payde ye xxvj^th of June for iiij syes stonnis for ye Mowyrs (scythe stones)	ij^d
Ite bought at Chesterfylde ye viij^th of Julye xviij Copps for to drynke in for ye vse of ye howsse ye prisse	xv^d
It. also bought ther y^t same daye v hindrethe of nayellis of dyuers sortts for ye vse of ye howsse ye prisse	ij^s
It. bought ye xiiij^th of Julye at bakwhell xij wheane Clowtts and a hundrethe of nayllis for ye hows-hold	xvij^d
It. payde the xvj^th of auguste for Canvys for to Make Cheysse	vj^d

Beasts and other Caytall boughte to the vse of the hows-holde at haddon ffrome the xxiiij^th daye of octobre in an^o t^ocio R. Edwardi Sexto

Inp. payde ye xxij^th daye of Decembre vnto Roger Jackson of assheborne for one qwartor of beyffe for to make pyes agenst Crystmos & one other qwartor of beyffe to be powderd	xij^s
Itm payde vnto Roger Jacksson of Asheborne syns ye xij^th daye of decembre vnto ye laste daye of June for ij qwarters of oxe beyffe at xxx^s & viij quarters of Cow beyffe at liij^s iiij^d ye some of	iiij^li iij^s iiij^d
It. bought at ye Chapyll fayer ij oxin & j Cowe ye prisse	iij^li vij^s
Ite j Cowe bought of grace Tomblynsson	xvj^s
Ite bought ye iiij^th daye of octobre of Edmonde Creswall j oxe prisse	xxvj^s viij^d

NOTE.—Within a year from the date of the above account 15 entries occur of purchases of beef at a cost of 35li. 18s. 0d.

Veylls bought for ye vse of my Masters howsse at haddon sins ye vjth daye of Maye in an^{o} iiij^{to} E. vj^{to} as ffollowythe

Inp. bought of Tomas hayward ye vth daye of aprill vj qwartors of Veylle ye prisse	v^{s}
Ite payde ye xxvijth of aprill vnto Tomas haywarde for one veylle	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. payde vnto Tomas haywarde for iiij Veylls sins ye iiijth daye of Maye vnto ye xiiijth of June ye some of	xiiij^{s} ij^{d}

NOTE.—Nine entries of purchases of Veal of Thomas Hayward occur between 5th of April and the 8th of July.

Veyllis bought of other men in ano predicto

Inp. payde ye xxth daye of aprill vnto george Elliott for di. a Veylle (half a Veal)	xiiij^{d}
Ite payde ye xiijth of Maye vnto george Elliott for a qwartor of Veyle	ix^{d}
It. payde ye xvijth of Maye vnto John hadfylde for a veylle prisse	iiij^{s}
It. payde vnto Rycherd Elssey ye xxiijth of Maye for a veylle prisse	iiij^{s}
It. payde ye xvth of June vnto M^{rs} shakersley for a qwartor of veylle	x^{d}

NOTE.—15 purchases of Veal occur in the above account between the 20th of April and the 9th of September.

Total expended, v^{li} x^{s} ix^{d}

Shepe bought for ye vse of my Master sins ye xviijth daye of Marche in An^{o} iiij^{to} E. vj^{to}

Inp. bought ye xxviijth of Marche of Wyllm bagnolde of Rauston xj of whethers aft^{r} vij^{s} iiij^{d} a pesse ye prisse	iiij^{li} viij^{d}
It. bought y^{t} same daye of Tomas golde iij whethers after iiij^{s} iiij^{d} a pysse	xiij^{s}
It. payde ye ixth daye of aprill vnto Tomas gybins for iij whethers after iiij^{s} ij^{d} a pesse	xij^{s} vj^{d}
It. payde ye xjth of aprill vnto Wyllm bowrynge and hew hansson for vj whethers	xxv^{s}
It. bought ye xiiijth of June of Edwarde blackwall of shepe of all Kynds lx^{xx} & j shepe (60 score & one sheep) ye prisse	vij^{li} iij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. bought y^{t} same daye of hew dames wyffe whedow vj whethers after iij^{s} x^{d} a pesse	xxiij^{s}

It. payde vnto Rycherde Elssey ye xvth of June for iij fayet (fat) wheythers after iij^{s} viij^{d} a pesse	xj^{s}
It. payde the xth daye of Julye vnto Tomas berdall for x whethers at ij^{s} x^{d} a pesse	xxviij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. bought of ye whedow of Mydulton one Redyards wyffe vj whethers after ij^{s} ix^{d} a pesse	xvj^{s} vj^{d}
It. bought of Wyllm Stafforde xx^{ti} whethers after iij^{s} a pesse	iij^{li}

Sum. xx^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

Workemen's wags at haddon ffrome the xxiiijth daye of Octobre in a^{o} t^{o}cio R. Edwardi sexto as ffolowythe:

Itm payde the xxiiijth daye of octobre vnto Rycharde feylls of ouer haddon for iij dayes thatchynge of ye oxhowsse	xij^{d}
Ite payde y^{a} furste daye of nouembre vnto John Mylns for vj wycks after vj^{d} ye wyke for dyuers nessyssares works doyne for ye howshold ye some	iij^{s}
Ite payde vnto Elezebythe halley for sherynge ix days as aperythe by a bocke	iij^{s}
Ite vnto Johan Crechley y^{t} same daye for vj dayes sherynge	ij^{s}
Ite payde ye xvjth of novembre aforseyde vnto Margarett whebster & Margarett hadfylde for bearynge of wayter x days unto ye sestorne	x^{d}
Ite payde y^{t} same daye vnto Wyllm bowryngs wyffe for ye borde of henrye wagstafe Ryc. wryght Tomas noytte & Robarte handerton for iiij dayes workynge at Elkar for great Tymbre for ye howsse	ij^{s} viij^{d}
It. payde the forste daye of februarye vnto John Hadfylds wyffe for wynowynge of Corne at haddon dyuers sondrey dayes	xij^{d}
Ite payde vnto Rycharde wryght ye xijth of februarye for sawinge at haddon of bords for ye Carver & planks the qwantitye of thre Royds after fyeve shyllyngs ye Royde	xv^{s}
Ite payde ye iiijth daye of Maye vnto nyclys smyths sone of ouerhaddon for vij wyks servys at haddon for helpynge of ye sheperds in lamynge tyme ye some of	ij^{s} viij^{d}
Itm payde ye xxiijth of June vnto Robarte gladwhyne for Mendynge of ye glasse whyndowes in dyuers placs of ye howsse	viij^{d}

It. payde ye xxvj^th^ of June vnto to men for ye makynge & bornynge of ye lyme Kylne at haddon	xij^d^
It. payde ye viij^th^ daye of Julye vnto homeffrey whyett for ys wags at ye newe Corne mylne at Rosley	vij^s^
It. payde ye x^th^ of Julye vnto Tomas nycolsson for ye Makynge of a new fornys (furnace) in ye brewhowsse at haddon	x^s^

Seruants wags at haddon payde by me John hyncks frome the xxiiij^th^ daye of octobre in an^o^ t'cio R. Edwardi sexto as ffolowythe

Inp. payde ye xxvj^th^ daye of octobre vnto Wyllm berdall the hynde seruant for perssill of ys wags	iiij^d^
It. payde ye iiij^th^ daye of novembre vnto Wyllm Marpolle for persill of ys wags	viij^d^
It. payde the xx^th^ daye of novembre vnto John sclater for perssill of ys wags	xv^s^
It. payde the forste daye of decembre vnto Robarte Marppolle	ij^s^
It. vnto henrye whyetthed y^t^ seddaye	xij^d^
It. vnto henrye savage ye day aforsed	xvj^d^
It. payde alsso y^t^ same daye vnto Thomas bowrenge	iij^s^ iiij^d^
It. vnto Rycharde baslowe at y^t^ same Tyme	xij^d^
It. vnto John harresson ye daye aforesed	iij^s^ iiij^d^
It. vnto Jayes Eytins y^t^ same daye	ij^s^
It. vnto Wyllm Mee y^t^ same daye	v^s^
It. payde the xxv^th^ of decembre vnto howmefrey sutton for persell of ys wags	xx^s^
It. payde y^t^ same daye vnto henrye norwode for persell of ys wags	v^s^
It. payde the xx^th^ daye of Januarye vnto John ffearfylde for wags sins that daye	xviij^s^ iiij^d^
It. payde vnto Alexander Twyfforde at ys departynge frome my Mast^r^	v^s^
It. payde vnto Robarte leckas for wags	xxxvj^s^ viij^d^
It. payde vnto Toms noett for wags	xxviij^s^ v^d^
It. delyuered vnto Jayes gytins for wags	viij^s^
It. payde vnto Annys Collyer in wags	v^s^
It. payde vnto Roger shepe for wags	v^s^ iiij^d^
It. delyuered vnto John goldwyer for ys servys done at haddon	iiij^s^ iiij^d^
It. alsso delyuered vnto henrye holde for wags	iij^s^ iiij^d^
It. alsso delyuered vnto Wyllm Reve for wags	xiij^s^ iiij^d^

It. delyuered alsso by my Masters Com'andm'et vnto geyffrey hunte for persyll of ys wags for ye Tyme beinge brewer	v^{s}
It. payde vnto Marten ffeyallis sheperde for persyll of ys wags	x^{s}
It. payde vnto John hunte for persyll of ys wags	xvj^{d}

Sum. total. solut cccix^{li} xix^{s} iiij^{d}
per Ricm ffrenche
Auditor ibm.

Md. that John hynks Steward to Sir George Vernon Knyght of hys howse at Haddon dowe owe vnto the said Sir George vpon hys accompt as aperyth by thys booke for on yere endyd the viijth Day of novembre anno iij^{to} R. E. vj^{to}
vij^{s} ix^{d} ob.
the wch is delyuered to the said Sir George Vernon Knyght
per me Ricm ffrenche
Auditor ibm

My Mr Bowke of Recets and payments begining the iij^{de} of October in the sixte yeare of the raigne of o^{r} soueraigne lady Elizabeth by the grace of god of Ingloud france and Ireland quene defendor of the fayth &c 1564.

Payments

Itm payd to Elyzabeth me for heming of sheytes napkens and Towells for my lady	iij^{s}
Itm the vjth of October geven in Reward to crosse for kyping the gosshehawke	x^{s}
Item payd to ffrauncis fytzhabart the vnder sheryf the vjth day of october for Issews lost by my M^{r} for none apparaunc at the sessyons	xj^{s} viij^{d}
Itm to hym for rent clemed by the Quene for bakewell mylne for iij yeares	xiij^{s}
Itm payd to my lady Sentlowe (St. Low) the same daye in full payment of xx^{li} my Mr Borrowed of her	x^{l}
Itm payde to george Stevenson the vijth of October for a Taffataye hatt for my M^{r}	vij^{s} vj^{d}
p^{d} the xxvjth of Octob. to v mayds of bakewell for caryinge water to ye brewhowse	xiiij^{s} viij^{d}
p^{d} the same day to henry piggott in p^{te} of paym^{t} for ix score yerds white fryse for lewys (liveries)	vj^{li}
p^{d} the same day for xxiiij yerds of lyen cloth to make sheetes	xxiiij^{s}

paid the same day to Shower for xj wodcocks & iiij dozen small birds and for his labor bringyng them	iiij^{s}
To Edward Bylson for a horsselode of quynses and peyres (quinces and pears) and for vij days worke wth his chargs	xv^{s} vj^{d}
Itm p^{d} the xxjth of nouembre to henry quinters boye to geve to the Swane Keper of Rydware for ij swanes (swans) he sent to my M^{r}	iiij^{s}
To my M^{r} by Wm Croseland my l. of shrowesburyes man at shefeld the xvijth of september	xx^{s}
To my M^{r} at shefeld by homffrey ffulwood the xixth of septemble to ple at dyce	x^{s}
payd for horsemeat and for yor menes Chargs at waltones howse at shefeld from Thursdaye tyll Tuesdaye the xixth of September	xxvij^{s}
To the woman of the wardrope (wardrobe) there	ij^{s}
payd the xxiiijth of September foe a quear of paper	iiij^{d}
payd for bread and cheyse and drynke at holmsfelde as my M^{r} came from shefeld the xxviijth of september	iiij^{d}
Taken owte the xxijthth of november to put in my M^{r} purse	xx^{s}
p^{d} to xpr cocke for vj eeles & ij piks the xxvth day of novemb.	iiij^{s}
p^{d} to Tyas ye same day for ij^{c} oysters (200)	ij^{s} iiij^{d}
p^{d} for iij crannocks[1] of salt at x^{s} the cranocke	xxx^{s}
p^{d} for cariage of ye same salt	x^{s}
p^{d} the xxxth of Novemb. to clarke of bakewell for shoes for ye boyes of ye Kechyn & ye french boye	v^{s} iiij^{d}
p^{d} for xij drynkynge Juggs ye same day	iij^{s} x^{d}
Gevon to a fellow y^{t} helped Tyas to bring ye same to haddon from Derby	viij^{d}
Gevon to deafe nevell the vijth of Decemb	xx^{s}
To halley to get my ladies saddle mended and for a botle of muscadell[2] ye vijth of Decemb.	ij^{s} iiij^{d}
p^{d} to Tyas for a botle of muscadell for my M^{r} the same day	xx^{d}

[1] 'Crunnock,' an old measure of corn.

[2] 'Muscadine,' Muscadel, a rich, sweet-smelling wine.

> 'And I will have also Wyne de Ryne
> With new made Clarye that is good and fyne,
> Muscadell, terantyne, and bastard,
> With Ypocras, and Payment coming afterwards.
> MS. Rawl., c. 6.

p^{d} to John halley of Rolesley & other masons wth hym workynge & makyng ye hearth in ye Kechyn & for a paire of musterd stones xvij daies & for breakyn stones for ye said worke on Stanton more the viijth of Decemb. 1564	vij^{s} x^{d}
Paid to Raf becke for Russhes the ixth of Decemb.	xx^{d}
Gevon ye same day to Mr Mans boye y^{t} brought x coples cony (rabbits) & a dozen plows (plovers) vj coples of wilfowle	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
p^{d} for xv foxe skyns the same day	xx^{s}
Gevon to Thoms Bilson for wodcoks and snyts (snipes) the xth of Deceb.	v^{s}
Gevon to one of my M^{rs} men for his charge to sheffeld to carry a l're (letter) to my lord of shrewesburye ye xiijth of deceb.	ij^{s}
p^{d} to alexander ogdeyn for makyng trappes for ye conyngry[1] ye same day	ij^{s} iiij^{d}
p^{d} to prancynge nycholas the xxth of decemb. for ffyshe brought by him y^{t} is to say brett & congar	v^{s}
Taken owte ye same day to buy hole macey (whole mace) for my lady	v^{s}
To henry pygot for a gowne for the lorde of Chrystenmas	vj^{s} viij^{d}
To thoms fforester fo^{r} bryngyng ij does from Tong the same day	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
p^{d} to Shoar the xxiiijth of decemb. for vj wodcoks & a dozen & d (1½ doz.) blackbyrds	xxj^{d}
p^{d} the same day to dyas for a gallon of malmesye for ye cooke	ij^{s}
To the tenants of baslowe for the caryage of a tūne (tun) of wyne the same daye	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
for a sylver box of spycs	iij^{li}
To iij mynstrelles ye laste day of December	xij^{d}
more to mynstrelles the same daye	x^{d}
Gevon to wetton ye mynstrell the iiijth of January for his rewarde & his fellowes	xxx^{s}
To bower and Adam fo^{r} takinge paynes in the Kechyn the same day	ij^{s}
To hamond and hys fellowes Therle of Worcesters players the xiijth daye of January	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Gevon to John Basford & Crosse & other hawkers the xiiijth of January	x^{s}
Geven to my lord of Worcesters players the same day	ij^{s}

[1] Conyngery,' a rabbit warren.

p^d to Tyas ye xv^th of January for ye lone of iiij garnishe[1] vessell for xpms (Christmas)	viij^s
p^d to him for ye hyre of ij horses for cariage of the same vessell	ij^s viij^d
p^d to hym for his horsemet at ye Innes	xij^d
p^d to George Stevenson for garnysshing of a Cuppe	x^s
To the byrd taken the same daye for iij dozyn of brydds (birds)	xij^d
To Shower for x wodcocks and a peck^e of muskells (mussels)	iiij^s

NOTE.—It is evident from the above entries that considerable preparations were made at Haddon Hall for Christmas festivities.

1617-1618.

Payd to the Rattcatcher his quarters pay for layeing stuffe at Haddon	0	2	6
disbursed in the Kitchen booke for one weeke ending on Saturday the 11 October as may appeare, my M^r & ladye goeinge towards London on Wednesday that weeke	0	16	10
November 11. Payd to the Beadman[2] their pay now due	2	0	0
payd to the Joyner for his workemanshipp in makeinge the new Pullpitt at Bakewell, he fyndinge himself meat and drinke during that tyme	1	13	4
payd for 260 8^d nayles for the Pulpitt 20^d, for 60 nayles 5^d, for 100 nayles 2^d, for great headlesse nayles 6^d, for gymmers,[3] latch & ketch for the pulpitt doare 2^s	0	4	11
payd to the Sadler for a musroll,[4] a mortingale,[5] a great brydle, a trussing sursingle[6] & a manecombe	0	9	4
Given to Mr Shores man for bringing a tame dooe to Haddon wch was given to Mr Henry[7]	0	1	0

[1] 'Garnish,' a service which generally consisted of sets of twelve dishes, saucers, etc.

[2] 'Beadsmen,' men who offer up prayers to heaven for the welfare of others.

[3] 'Gimmers,' hinges.

[4] 'Musroll,' the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

[5] 'Martingale,' a thong of leather fastened at one end to the girths under the belly of a horse and at the other end to the musroll.

[6] 'Surcingle,' a long upper girth which often went over the pannel or saddle.

[7] Henry Manners, second son of Sir George Manners, of Haddon, and Grace, his wife, who was born May 14, 1600, and buried in the Vernon

payd for 2 quarts of white wyne for Mr Henry in his sicknes 16^{d}, for 1^{li} of suger	0	2	10
payd for such things as the Phisition did minister to Mr Henry in his sicknes, and for the Phisitions fee and the Apothecaryes, as by a Bill may appeare	3	7	5
payd the charges att and concerninge the buryall as by a note may appeare	1	0	4
payd for Richard Derryes charges in goeing to Newarke for the Phisition	0	1	0
payd for 3 payre of shooes for the children 3^{s}, for ribbening & pinnes 5^{d}, for worme seed 3^{d}	0	3	8
payd for Bells for the 2 tame deere	0	1	0
payd for gunpowder for Mr Gosse & Jo: Wilkinson to kill plowers wth against the Assises			
Given to Tho: Dakyns men, John Gladwyn, Philip Howson, and Richard Deane for helping to fish against the Assizes 5^{s}, and given to them in All by Richard Sleigh 1^{s}	0	6	0
payd for an Accidence[1] bought for M^{ris} Dorothy[2]	0	0	4
Given by my M^{r} appoyntm^{t} towards buyeing a new Bell for Darley church	1	0	0
payd by my M^{r} appoyntm^{t} for 2½ doz. of crosbow arrowes for John Sloe	0	7	8
payd for 2 hogsheads of clarett wyne bought at Bawtrey 11^{li} 10^{s}, for a rundlet of sheray sack contayning 8 gallons & 3 qters 26^{s} 3^{d}, for the rundet 16^{d}, for the carryage of both home 12^{s} 10^{d}	13	10	5
payd for a smale corde for the little clocke with a chyme	0	0	4
payd to Raphe Gladwyn for scowreing in the Myll the Carpetts for the Parler	0	0	10

chapel in Bakewell Church. The following extract from the parish register records his burial: '1618. Henricus Manners filius 2^{dus} honoratissimi Militis Georgij Manners sepult. erat 24° die Jan.' Translated: 'Henry Manners, second son of the most honourable George Manners, Knight, was buried 24th day of January, 1618.'

In the lower row of the effigies of the children of Sir George Manners and his wife, below the principal effigies on the monument at the north end of the Vernon chapel, there is one representing the said Henry, over which is inscribed: 'One generation passeth and another cometh.'

[1] 'Accidence Book,' a little book containing the first principles of the Latin tongue.

[2] Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Manners, and Grace, his wife, afterwards the wife of Sir Thomas Lake, of Stanmore, Knight.

payd to Richard the fawkener in discharg of his bill for bells, gests,[1] hood, lure,[2] bagg, &c.	0	13	9
payd to my lady for my master to pay for a hawke with	4	0	0
payd for a dozen of broad arrow heads for John Sloe	0	1	0
Given to Ball the musition at his being at Haddon 2s, to Chawmner 3s, to Chadwick 3s, to Chesterfeld wayts 2s 6d	0	10	6
payde for a payre of stockings for Mris Dorothye	0	1	4
Given at Haddon for 4 trumpeters wch came from the Court	0	5	0
payd for a horseshooe att the horserace	0	0	4
Given to the Churchwardens of Bakewell towards the repayre of their Church	0	13	4

1628-1629.

Payd for 15 yards of blewe cloth for the beadsmens gownes wth 5s for the bringers charges	06	05	0
Payd Mr Gorse for 2 ferritts he bought	00	06	8
Payd to my Mr to playe att tables[3] with Mr Revill	00	05	0
Item supper and breckfast at Nott: goeing towards Belvoir	00	12	9
Item 4 horsemeats their	00	07	0
Item to oslers and chamberlaines	00	02	0
Item to poore their	00	00	3
Item to the Cooke att Belvoir 5s, to the panthler 5s, to the buttler 5s	00	15	0
Item to the groomes of the Chamber and Stable 10s, to th'usher 2s 6d	00	12	6
Item to the yeoman of the wine Cellar 2s 6d, to the woodbearer 12d	00	03	6
Item to the boote wyper	00	00	6
Item to John Symons for meweing[4] a hauke	00	15	0
Item to George Greaves bringing a peare of wedding gloves frõ Sr Edward Leech	00	02	6
Item soaleing my Mr his winter boots	00	01	3
Item to a jugler	00	00	6
Item to 2 dozen silver buttons for yor Coate	00	08	0

[1] 'Jesses,' the short leather straps round a hawk's leg, having little rings to which the falconer's leash was fastened.

[2] 'Lure,' 'that whereto faulconers call their young hawks, by casting it up in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not unlike a fowl.'

[3] 'Tables,' the game of backgammon.

[4] For taking charge of a hawk during the moulting season.

Item to Christopher Watson for 2 peaire of showes for the frenchman and hunceboy, and vampeninge the frenchmans boots	00	06	6
Item p^{d} M^{r} high shereif that my M^{r} lost att bowles June 11th 1629	00	06	6
Item to Jo: Whitacars and Richard Hodkins that my M^{r} lost att bowles to them June 18°	00	08	0
Item to Anthony savile wch by my M^{r} appointm^{t} he gave Smeadley for goeing wth Rougs to the Cage[1]	00	00	6
Item to my M^{rs} wch shee gaue a orginist July 14°	00	10	0
Item to Mr Hedrobbin, letting Drable bloude, and dressing his wound	00	02	0
Item to the lady Devonsheires coachman and footeman July 20°	00	08	6
Item my M^{r} att Bakewell Cockpitt July 24°	02	00	0
Item my M^{rs} to playe att tables wth M^{r} ffranke	00	01	0
Item lost by M^{r} att Bowles July the last	00	05	0
Item to the ringers at youlegreave comeing from M^{r} ffulwoods	00	01	0
Item my M^{r} in Belvoir bowleing alley sep. 16°	00	10	0
Item to the officers att Belvoir	01	01	6
Item to Sr George Manners ffooteboy	00	00	6
Item p^{d} for horsemeate their	00	08	0
Item Disburst att London for sugers, grocerie, salletts, soape, starch, sacke, lings, &c.	36	18	8
Item An: Bennitt, for 3 qters of Maslin[2] sent to Hadon after 44/- per quarter	006	12	0
Disburst att London, vigt. to Mr Charles busy that my M^{r} gaue him, 30^{li}, to Mr Case for a suite for my M^{r} and other things 13^{li} 18^{s} 6^{d}, A bufe Coate, a Draggon, spics, fruits, salletts 13^{li} 12^{s} 6^{d}, Mr Webbers bill 12^{li} 10^{s}, the seamsters bill 13^{li}, A. addimes Carkenet[3] with divers other things, and my charges	111	07	3
Pd for bringing the aboue menconed grossery from London, wth other things, wayeing 3¾ cwt	001	09	0
To Ashbourne carrier bringing a box and a barrel of Oysters from London	000	04	0
Pd for 6 str: of flaxen wheat to make mauchett[4] att 7^{s} 6^{d} per str:	002	05	0

[1] 'Cage,' a gaol or prison, most probably in Bakewell, the term 'cage' occurring in the constable's accounts in the parish records.

[2] 'Maslin,' mixed corn. It is generally made of wheat and rye.

[3] 'Carcanet,' a necklace or bracelet.

[4] 'Manchet,' the best kind of white bread.

given Shawe the piper	00	05	0
To Chesterfield musicke beinge heare 4 daies December 5°	00	10	0
To Harrington the musition stayeing 7 daies December 10°	01	06	0
To my Mr to play att tables wth Mr Hoult	00	02	0
To my Mrs to play att tables wth Mrs ffulwood Decemb. 11°	00	10	6
given Chadwick the piper	00	05	0

1630.

Pd for freuits and spics, salletts, lings, soape, starch, oyle, torches, sack, vineger, glasses, sweetmeats, candesticks, paper, &c	062	02	4
Pd for 100 yards of whatchett damaske for a bedd att 12s, and for some Crimson vellett (velvet) to eche forth a couche, and for tafitie,[1] and makeing 12 stools and cheires of redd clothe	070	18	10
Pd the gouldsmith that the 20 dishes, 18 plats, 2 salts, a bason and ewer, a wine spoute, 2 colledge potts, 4 little salts, 2 stoope canns, and 18 spoones came to more than yor ould plate	079	13	6
Pd more for 2 silver tumbrels to the gouldsmith, waying 14¾ oz., a mauldlin cutt 24 oz., a warmeing pann 65 oz., a skellett 37 oz., att 5s 8d per oz., the warmeing pann handle graveing the armes, a tosting forke, a hanging candlestick, a eye Cupp, a peaire of snuffers, a sugerbox, spoons &c	045	16	10
Pd Anthony Savile, for 2 bibles with the carriage	01	10	0
Pd for 5 yards of broade silver galome,[2] 1oz 1½qr att 5s	00	06	8
Pd for bringing the Canopie and other things from London	000	08	0
Pd Mr Wagstafe the silke man his bills for fringe of silver and silke for the bedd and Cannopey &c	38	10	0
Pd to my Mr att Bakewell Cocking[3]	00	10	0
do to my Mr when he went to Ashbourne Cocking	02	10	0
Pd for a new hatt for the frenchman	00	05	0
Pd my Mrs to give Sr Robt Mansells men that brought the midwife	01	02	0

[1] 'Taffeta,' a sort of thin lace.
[2] 'Galloon,' a narrow fabric composed of silk, etc.
[3] Bakewell Cock-fight.

To Jo: ffrenchman to goe to a surgian	00	01	0
To Chesterfield musicque Aug. 9°	00	03	4
To Chawner for playeing in the playe	00	03	0
To my Mr to give to my Mrs and the midwife Sep. 4°	15	00	0
Pd the Painter for setting[1] 3 Coats in Bakewell Church	000	15	0
Paid at London in Novemb. for 4 great loves of suger, 50li of powther suger, freuit & spices, sturgion &c.	016	19	10
Pd Richard Tayler for makeing 60tie dozen of trenchers	001	00	0
Pd ffrancis Carrington for a Cowe	004	00	0
Given towards the repaire of a chappell or singing place in Litchfield Minster	001	00	0
Given Mr Lassells the blind minister by my Mr his appointment	000	06	0
Pd for a new scaboarde and mending the hilt of my Mr his swoarde	000	02	6

1631.

Disburst att London in May, vizt. for a sumpter[2] cloth, for a scarlett coate for my Mr, for a satten suite laced wth silver lace, for shirts, 5 bands, a beaver hatt and 3 Capps, 4 turkey carpetts att 26li 10s and paid the taylers bills &c	078	19	3
Disburst then for a vellett side saddle and all furniture imbrodered wth silver, for 9 yards of damasin, wth th'exchange of a guilt double salt & 12 guilt spoones, for wch was paid 12 silver spoones, 4 trencher salts, 2 forks, 1 boate and a bell, &c.	040	13	11
Pd the carriage of all these things from London, wth my jornie theather and backe againe	007	15	0
Pd for a scarfe and a halfe scarfe for Mrs wch Mrs Doathye Manners sent for to London	006	10	0
To Bradshawe the player and his company	00	05	0
Pd for halland to make little misse coats	001	02	0
Pd Sr Henry Leigh by my Mr his appointmt att the footerace	00	05	0
given to the churchwardens of youlegreave towards the makeing a new bell	001	00	0

[1] Painting three coats of arms.

[2] A cloth for a sumpter—*i.e.*, a horse which carried furniture, etc., on its back.

To my M^{r} in the bouleing alley Aug. 30°	000	03	0
P^{d} att London Nov. 1631, Mrs Saules her bills, being 8^{li} 4^{s}, and for a beaver hatt, 4 falling bands, 6 paire of boote hose and other things for my M^{r}	054	19	4
P^{d} their then for a silver bibb and other things for little misse	003	01	1
P^{d} there then Mr Bradbournes the silke mans bill 16^{li}, Mr Bagshawe the taylers bill 13^{li}, Mrs Chapman the seamsters bill 18^{li} 10^{s}, a paire of braceletts, a cornelian ringe, with other things for my M^{rs}	054	04	8
P^{d} att London, for 60^{li} of pouther suger at 16^{d}, Blewe ffiiggs 6^{li} 4^{s}, Dats 2^{li} 3^{s}, Currence 12^{li} 5^{s}, Raysons 16^{li} 8^{s} 3^{d}, 2 boxes and a bagg &c 2^{s} 4^{d}	005	00	6
Pd then for a barrell of oysters to send to Haddon	000	03	6
P^{d} my M^{r} octob 12° to playe att Cards	001	02	0
P^{d} the lady Vernon wch my M^{r} lost att Cards	000	15	6
P^{d} Chauner the fidler for 4 daies	000	03	6
P^{d} to one that brought my M^{r} a hatt from Derby, and to the Carrier for bringing it from London theather	000	02	6

1632.

P^{d} Mrs Spelman for halland to make smocks for Misse	000	14	0
P^{d} att London for a suite and coate trim'ed wth silver lace, and a nother suite and coate trim'ed wth silver buttons, and 4 bands, 4 Capps, 8 paire of bootehose. a sadle, girdle and hangers and beaver hatt for my M^{r}	045	11	5
P^{d} their then for a gowne, petticoate and wastcote for Mysse, the gowne being trim'ed wth silver lace, a mantle of wrought satten, swadlebands, gloves, sleeves and wastcoate for a child	007	18	2
P^{d} then for 4 lacs, a gorgett, frenchbands, quoyfe[1] and pinner,[2] white tafitie and silver lace for a gowne, petticoate and wastcoate, gloves, a lookeing glasse, combes, silke stockings pinnes &c. for my M^{rs}	031	12	6
P^{d} for mending my M^{r} his vyall	000	05	0
given to one that brought strawberries and Cherries from Sir E : Vernons	000	03	4

[1] 'Quoif,' a cap.

[2] 'Pinners,' the upper parts of a lady's head-dress when lappets were in fashion.

Disburst att London for a gould Cupp for the erle of Rutlands lagisie & for the Case	101	02	3
Disburst then for a gown for my M^{rs}, silke stockings, Ribbens, Roses, slipps, a sweetbag, a Rich Itallion cutwork band & bootehose, &c	31	11	2
P^{d} Henry Buxtons charges goeing for Dockter Webb	000	04	0
P^{d} Thomas Sexe goeing in the night time to Dockter fford	000	05	0
P^{d} in parte of the Christening Bankett 10^{li} more in toto 12^{li}	010	00	0
P^{d} Thomas Needham his charges goeing to Dockter Langhams	000	02	6
P^{d} wch was spent by Thomas Needham in carrying the midwife home	001	07	0
P^{d} Dockter Webb being heare 10 daies	011	00	0
P^{d} Mr Langham for 6 daies	006	12	0
P^{d} both the appotticaries bills	008	04	0
P^{d} Dockter fford for 20^{tie} daies	020	00	0
P^{d} for 1^{li} of Mace	000	15	0
P^{d} Ralph Carter for bringing downe the orgaine from London wayeing 18 hundred 21^{li} waight att 8^{s} p 100, & 2^{s} for his man	007	06	0
P^{d} Mr Burwood the Organ Maker his bill of charges for comeing downe wth his man, and in full of the 110^{li} for the Organie, wth 20^{s} to his man	082	08	0
P^{d} the Masons for makeing hooles in the chapell to put in the beames of the orgaine flower July 14	000	04	0
P^{d} Robt. Tayler his bill for Cutting and squareing timber and makeing seats in the chappell July 21°	002	17	8
P^{d} Maithew Bagshawe for 4 daies worke for the ground worke of the pulpitt & makeing the long seate	000	04	0
1633.			
P^{d} for 30^{li} of lycorish to make ginsbread (gingerbread)	001	10	0
P^{d} for a lycence vnder the greate seale to eate flesh	005	11	8
P^{d} att London for ambergreise, muske, 1' elne tafatie, Pinnes, 27 elnes halland, 1^{li} tobaco, a faun, 2 paire of gloves, wth 7^{li} 2^{s} 6^{d} for the gouldsmith, 3^{li} 2^{s} 6^{d} to the boddy maker, and 20^{li} to Mr Chapman	043	03	10

To Mrs Mousoe wch shee had layed forth for a pott of barberries	000	03	6
Pd for 1 dozen of drinking glasses	000	06	3
Pd the frenchman att his goeinge a way whereof 25s was in parte of his wages	005	00	0
Pd for halland for my Mr his britches	000	03	6
To one that mended the orgaines	000	05	0
To my Mr to play att cards wth Mr Manners	000	01	0
To my Mr when he went to Christen Mr ffranke his child	003	00	0
Pd for 9 yards of dimitie to make the Children Wastcoats	000	10	6
Pd for a guilt cupp for yor godsonn John Gipps, and given to the Nurse & midwife 15s	004	15	0
Pd for a salt catt for the piggions	000	01	8
Pd for 70tie coples of haberdines[1] 1500wt heareings, 12 salt Eyles, 4 salt samaes (samons)	014	00	0
given to one that brought a tame hare from Mr Gells	000	02	0
giuen to a popett man (puppet man)	000	02	0
Pd for 6 paire of gloues for Misse	000	02	0
To the barber	000	02	6
To the piper for xprms (Christmas)	000	02	0

1634.

Pd for wine fetched for my Mrs from Moore of Bakewell	000	05	4
Pd yor iornie charges to the Court att Belvoir wth that att Granbie when my Mrs and the Companie lodged	004	19	6
Pd my Mr to play att shovelbord[2] wth Mr Roland Eyre, July 10th	002	04	0
do. my Mr in the Bowling allie	000	01	0
given to Salt that brought a cast of marlings[3] forth of Ireland	001	10	0
given to a madd woman	000	00	6

[1] 'Haberdines,' salted codfish.

[2] 'Shovelboard.' The game of shovelboard was formerly in great repute among the nobility and gentry, and few of their mansions were without a shovelboard, which was a fashionable piece of furniture, generally stationed in the great hall. The length of these tables varied from 10 to 13 yards in length to 3 feet or more in width, and the game was played with flat pieces of metal pushed from one end of the board, over a mark drawn parallel with the other edge, and about 3 or 4 inches from it. This pastime has been superseded by billiards.

[3] A brood or a brace of Merlin hawks.

P^d my Mr August 10° to play att tables wth Mr Segreave	001	00	0
do. my Mr August 10° to play att tables wth my lord[1]	000	05	0
giuen Mr Mooreclough the orginist	000	10	0
giuen to one that mended the orgaines	000	10	0
P^d for 1 yard Cambrick for quoyfs for Misse Grace,[2] and 2 yards for M^rs ffra[3]	000	10	6
P^d for sugers, grosserie, soape, Comfitts, 3 runletts of sack, lings, neats toungs, westphallia bacon, &c wth iornie to London & 18 daies their	047	18	4
P^d for 46^li of pouther suger, 3 loves of Refine suger, 40^li of proynes (prunes), 10^li Raysones[4] solis, 40^li Malligo Raysons, 30^li Currence, 12^li of Rice, 12^li ffiggs, 10^li Almonds, 1^li sinemon, 1^li mace, 2^li of nuttmeggs, come from London since xprms (Christmas)	009	00	0
given my M^rs to playe att sant wth Mr Milward	000	10	0
given to scoller that sent you verses	000	10	0
given a Jackanapes man	000	00	6
given to the paper makers att Alpeard Mill (alport)	000	01	0
att Hull, P^d for 3 hodgh^d 3 terches of Clarrett, 1 hodgh^d w^t (white) wine, 31 gall viniger, 24 cople of lings, 1 Cegg Cowcumbers	037	01	0
spent by Geo. Ridiard and Henry Brand seekeing after the thieves that did breake the buttery and did steale 240^li worth of plate	000	08	5
P^d Mrs Grace Collumbell wch shee had disburst for preserving glasses	000	15	0
P^d for draweing Tho: Woollies, the two little gentlewomens[5] picktures, and my M^r his grandmothers pickture	012	00	0
P^d for 3 yards of lace for the gentlewomen	001	10	0
given M^r ffretchviles man that brought peares to my M^rs	000	05	0

[1] Sir George Manners, seventh Earl of Rutland, who died March 29, 1641, and was succeeded by John Manners, of Haddon, his cousin.

[2] Grace, daughter of John Manners, Esq., and Frances, his wife, born at Haddon; afterwards married to Patricius, Viscount Chaworth; secondly, to Sir William Langhorn, of Charleton, Kent, where she died, February 15, 1699, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

[3] Frances, daughter of John Manners, Esq., born at Haddon, afterwards wife of John Cecil, Earl of Exeter; died December 2, 1660.

[4] 'Raisins solis,' raisins of the sun, or muscatels, which are dried by the sun on the vine.

[5] Frances and Grace, daughters of John Manners, Esq.

Pd Mr Wood of Chesterfield a bill for sweetemeats for the Christening	005	15	0
Pd to Roger Bradshawe for setting Mrs Butlers shoulder	000	11	0
Pd Mr Leigh wch he spent goeing to Boughton to drawe the Lord Mountigues Pickture	001	00	3
Given Mr Worrall comeing to the childrens limbes	002	00	0
do my Mrs wch shee gave to the woman that works her bedd	001	00	0
Given by my Mrs Jan: 5° to a dauncer	000	01	0
Pd Shawe for pipeing all Christmas	002	00	0

1637.

Pd for 4 Venice beere glasses, 2 glasses to put into the greate lookeing glasse in the gallery, and a sun glasse	000	16	0
Pd wch was laid forth by Mr Townsend and Richard Roberts for makeing a well to Bath in att Bakewell	015	13	4
Pd Mr Lee for guilding the orgaine in the gallery	004	00	0
Pd the showemaker of Darley for a paire of slippers for my Mr and 16 paire of showes for the Children	001	01	4
Giuen to Poore when you received[1] at Bakewell	000	02	6
Pd for Babbies & a primer & dyall for the gentlewomen	000	01	4
Giuen a sett of ffidlers	000	02	0
To a companie of stragling players	000	02	6
To Chesterfield Musique	000	01	6
Giuen Chesterfield ffidlers	000	02	6
Giuen Mr Neale, Mr ffulwoods man br: 4 white rabitts	000	02	6
To the barber trim'ing my little Mr	000	01	0
Given to the repaires of St Paules in London	000	02	0
Giuen by my Mr his com'aund to a lunaticque	000	00	6
Pd for makeing a new q'ter (quarter) clock, and for mending the ould clock Sep: 20° 1637 the maker to keepe both in repaire for 2 yeeres	002	10	0
Pd Mr Brigham the Coachmaker in full for makeing up the newe Carroach (coach)	070	00	0
Pd Edward Martin for getting and bringing to Haddon 42 linn (Lime) trees, wch the'rle of Kingston gave my Mrs	000	06	6

[1] Received the Holy Sacrament.

P^d^ Will'm Townsend wch he had laid forth more aboute Bakewell well	001	10	0
P^d^ Mr Townsend wch he laid forth in my M^r^ his jornie to London and disburst their for haukes, &c.	014	15	0
Giuen Mrs Cockaines Man that came to offer his service of coachman	000	05	0

1638.

P^d^ the Confectioners bills	021	06	0
Giuen to one that tooke upon my M^rs^ her bowles in Chatsworth bowleing greene	000	02	0
Giu. to 3 Irish gentlemen travellers	000	01	6
P^d^ for setting up a newe doare in the studdie in the lower tower, and setting a newe lock of it	000	02	0
P^d^ for a silk wastcote for my M^rs^ 2^li^ 10^s^, Books, stockings, gloves, showes, boddies, Combes, hudds, capps for the gentlemen and their sisters, wth silver thrid and paper	007	19	2
P^d^ was claymed by the minister and other Church offycers for disinterring and removeing Mr George Manners his Corpes	009	17	0
P^d^ for 2 Petrionells[1] wth all implements to them	003	00	0
P^d^ for swords for the horsemen, and putting a fyer locke for the Dragon[2]	001	16	6
P^d^ for 19 Colliflower plants, and for garden seeds, wth 2^s^ 6^d^ for him that brought them from Derby	000	12	6
Giu. to a poore minister att Bakewell church	000	02	6
Giu. to Jugger (Juggler)	000	05	0
Giu. to Baslowe players for a play	001	00	0
P^d^ for 4 new headstalls and Reynes for bitts, and for 4 Collers for the 4 horsses sent th'erle of Rutland for the service ag^t^ the Scotts	003	15	0
Giu. my M^r^ to play at Cards wth Sr John ffythyarbt (Fitzherbert)	000	05	0
P^d^ the appotticary of Chesterfield for Druggs to Cuer the hounds of madnes	001	00	9
P^d^ th'appotticarie for Pills for my M^rs^	000	04	0
To Mrs Grace to buy Needles	000	00	6

[1] 'Petronels,' a kind of blunderbuss or horse-pistol.
[2] 'Dragon,' a species of carbine.

Giu. Mr Woodrowe goeing to London to bring downe Mr George[1] (Manners) his Corpes	005	00	0
Giu. the sexton of Bakewell att th'interring of Mr George Manners his corpes	000	05	0

1639.

Pd Mr Woodrowe aprill 20 att his and a boyes goeing to serve in th'erle of Newcastles troopes agt the Scotts 80li to buy 2 compleate quirashiers, wth 2 case of ffyer locks, pistalls, and saddles, 10li to maintaine the boye & his horse, and 40li for themselves	080	00	0
Pd to the mynister and other church offycers att Mr Edwards[2] buryall	000	07	6
Pd for a barrell of Gunpouther wayeing 1¼cwt	008	00	0
Pd the man that dreseth the orris[3] hangings after 4d p. elne	001	00	0
Pd Mr Perrons a gouldsmith in parte of his bill for 12 freuite dishes and a siluer baskett	030	00	0
Pd for 60tie dishes of large puter and 12 plates waighing 200, 15li att 14d per li m'ked Jm f &c	018	03	6
Pd Mrs Elmes for her comeing frō London to haue helped Mr Edward (Manners) of the Ricketts	040	00	0

[1] This and a previous entry probably refer to George Manners, the infant son of John Manners and Grace his wife, who apparently had been interred in the first instance in London, but who was subsequently interred at Bakewell, and of whose burial there is no record in the parish register. See following note.

[2] Edward, son of John Manners, Esq., of Haddon, died young, and was buried in the Vernon Chapel in Bakewell Church. The following entry occurs in the parish register: 'Eduordus Manners filius prenobilis viri Johannis Manners Armigeri sepult erat 28 die Martij 1639.' In Add. MS. 6,669, p. 308, Brit. Mus., there is an interesting note with reference to the burial of the children of John and Frances Manners, viz.: 'A Burying vault ordered to be made in Haddon Chappell.' 'Lady Rutland's 3 children buried in the Quire at Bakewell, betwn Sr Geo: Vernon's Tombe, and Sr Jno Manners.' 'She wanted their Bones removed. Query if done.' The three children were George, Edward, and Roger Manners. It may be desirable here to allude to an account of the excavations which were undertaken, under the supervision of Mr. Flockton, the architect, in the Vernon Chapel during the restoration of Bakewell Church in 1841. In that account will be found the details of the discovery of three small lead coffins, between the tomb of John and Dorothy Manners, at the south end of the chapel, and that of Sir George Manners at the north end. This discovery, taken in conjunction with the above note in the Brit. Mus., and the entries in these accounts and in the Parg. Reg., seem to render it highly probable that the three coffins found contained the remains of the above-named children of John and Frances Manners.

[3] 'Arras,' or tapestry.

Giu. her daughter	001	00	0
Giu. Thomas Needham to beare hers (Mrs Elmes's) and the Coach horsses charges to London and Mrs Whyte	015	00	0
Phisicons, Giu. Mr Tayler comeing to my Mrs vpon the death of Mr Edward	001	00	0
Pd for a looking glasse for my little Mr	000	00	10
Pd my Mrs to give dockter Streall and Mr Tayler	005	00	0
Pd my Mr wch he gave my lord of Rutlands falkner for bringing a hauke frō his lordpp	001	00	0
Giu. Mr Willowbie the Chirgion (Surgeon) and his brother comeing to my Mrs	007	00	0
Giu. th'erle of Devonshire his keeper & his man br: (bringing) a stagg	001	02	6
Pd for mending my Mrs her Crosbowe	000	07	0
dō my Mr att his goeing to Bakewell Cockayne (Cock-fight)	005	00	0
Pd for bringing gravell and sparr to laye in the garden walks, and to certaine workefolks that worke their	005	00	0
Pd Mr Bradbournes bill for 4 fflowers to sett vpon the Ritch bedd	020	00	0
Pd the orris dresser in full paymt for dressing 421 yards of hangings att 4d p yard	001	00	4
Pd the Intermt charges March 1° (old style, 1640) of Mr Roger Manners[1] dyeing soone after his birth	000	10	0
Pd Grimditch the Carryer for br: frō London Marble ston' wayeing 400 i qter (4¼cwt), wth 18d given the porters	001	15	6
Pd wch was giu. the gentlewomen to giue Bouker & Mr Phillipp Jacksons man for br: them a Cake	000	02	0
Pd my hoble Mr when he Christened Mr Woollies child	005	00	0
Pd for a blewe Cote for the pyp (Piper)	001	00	0

1640.

Paid Mr Carew the painter in full of his Bill for painting the Gallery, the Chappell, and guilding the Chappell,[2] for the picture and frame ouer the Gallery chimney, and frames of two pictures	076	00	0

[1] See note 2, p. 134.
[2] Portions of the woodwork in the chapel still bear traces of the gilding.

Paid John Johnson his halfe yeares wages at his goeing to ye warrs against the Scotts	001	13	4
Given Mr Eyres Coachman fetching the gentlewomen to Hassopp, and bringing them back, and to the footeman	000	07	0
Deliued my Mr July 20th at his goeing to Buxton wth Earle of Rutland	005	00	0

Charges in setting forth the two Quirashiers, and one Dragoone put vnder the Conduckt of Mr John ffretchvile Esqr against the Scotts the 7th of September, 1640.

the Ryders
Job: Jonson, Will: Mason, Tho: Rowbotham

Deliuered M^{r} ffretchvile for 20^{tie} days pay for them	012	00	0
do. the said soldiers for other 20^{tie} dayes pay wch the Lord Leiuten^{t} and the said M^{r} ffretchvile were acquainted w^{t} more	012	00	0
Paid for 14 yards of cloth to make the 3 soldiers coats 3^{li} 2^{s} 10^{d}, and for buttons, silk and makeing them vpp 1^{li} 3^{s} 5^{d}	004	05	3
Paid for a hatt for John Johnson 5^{s} 8^{d}, a paire of boots for him 10^{s}, a shirt 4^{s} 10^{d}, a paire of stockens 4^{s} 4^{d}	001	04	10
Paid for points, bodkins & Ribbens	000	07	6
Paid for a paire of boots for Roobotham	000	05	6
Paid for a Scarffe for the Dragoon	000	15	6
Paid for their Knappsacks, and two other strong Cloakebags to carry the Armes in	000	19	9
Paid for a fflask	000	05	6
Paid to ye Armorer & for mending pistolls	000	12	0
Paid for 3 horse Callers, 2 male pilleons & 2 paire of male girths and a Curry Combe	000	12	0
Paid for 2 swords and belts	001	01	0
Deliued the soldiers in money	000	07	0
Paid Dyate there from satturday till Wednesday, and for beere betwixt meales	001	09	0
Paid horses charges there the sayd tyme	000	10	0
sum̃ 37^{li} 11^{s} 1^{d}			
P^{d} one that laid Rottenbaine for mice	000	04	0
Giu. toward the Repaireing of Bakewell Church, vigt. the roofes of the Newarke, and over the toombes, timber worke and leading beeing new made, the steeple pointed & made firme, the bell fframes, wheeles & flowers new made, wth other reparac'ons the sum̃ of 250^{li} and neither wood nor lead supplied frō Haddon	010	00	0

1641.

Giu. to poore in my lords jornie to London and to c'taine of th'erle of sallisburies serv^{ts} att Hadfield	000	19	6
P^{d} the Nurse wch shee laid forth for shaveing my little lord 5^{s}, for Petticotes for him 6^{s}, for gloves 6^{s} & given by him & the ladies to musicque	001	03	8
To Whytehead carrying apricocks (apricots) to Belvoir	000	02	6

Provision sent to Belvoir Decemb 20° 1641 frō Haddon

vi loues suger	i bagg Currence
i bag Peper	i^{cwt} of pouther suger
Nuttmeggs	2 Jambones
Carraways } seed	6 toungs
Anniseed } seed	3 doz: partridgs
Synemon	Geese 9
6 barrells of sallating	Turkies 10
i bagg of Ginger	Capons 18
i bag of proynes (prunes)	Rabitts ..... 40 cople
i bagg of Raysons solis	Does 3
i box Mace	Does more ... 4
i kegg sturgion	Geese 9
i fraile Rasons	Turkies 9
	Capons 10

1642.

P^{d} dockter Streall for a pint of spirritt of safron	001	00	0
Giu. a messinger that brought l'res (letters) fro' his Matie	000	05	0
P^{d} Mr Woodrowe wch he spent in a jornie to Yorke carrying a l're to his Matie	005	00	0
Giu. Nurse Bradburie by my ladies appointm^{t} for her attendance att my ladies lyeing Inn	010	00	0
P^{d} 4 mens charges att Derby att his Maties[1] beeing their	000	19	6
Giu. 4 Irish gentlewomen	000	02	6

Aug: last 1642, Mountigu, lord Willowbe sent to Haddon 2 truncks and 8 peeces of tapestrie hangings, wch were carryed into Suttons chamber. Brought more 3 truncks, whereof 2 truncks to Belvoir by la: E. com'and.

Brought more Sep: 5° 12 peeces of tapestrie hangings and 3 turkie carpetts, whereof is 2 turkie carpetts and i peece of tapestrie hangings.

[1] King Charles visited Derby on two occasions—viz., August 11, 1641, and September 13, 1642.

Armes brought fro' Belvoir to Haddon June 29° 1642.

40 musketts, 40 Rests, 40 bandilieres[1]
12 Carrabines, 12 Quirashieres,[2] 2 barrells pouther
12 greate saddles, 20tie swords, one guilt gorgett[3]
3 paire plaine pistolls, 1 peare of pistolls sett wth mother of perle
20tie bills, 8 flasks for pouther

Sent back fro' Haddon to Belvoir Octob: 5° 1640.

25 musketts, 25 Rests, 25 bandilieres
10 Carrabines, 12 Quirashiers, 10 great saddles
15 Swords & belts, one guilt gorgett, 3 paire of plaine pistolls
i paire of pistolls sett wth mother of perle
4 flasks, i barrell of gunpother
3 more compleate quirashiers
2 armes for 2 picks wth taces and i hed peece

1646.

Giu. to the poore att Blackeffreires Church att my lady ffrancis[4] Marriage	(torn)
pd the sedann men	

1648.

Pd my lord Nouember 17° to playe att Cards	001	00	0
Pd my lord Decemb' 3° to playe wth the Earle of Exeter	002	00	0
Giu. the lord ffairefax[5] gard by my lords com'aund	000	05	0
Giu. the lord ffairefax his trumpetters	001	00	0
pd 4 monethes assesmt for the lord ffairefaxe armie, ending 10 June, 1646, for that part of Exeter house my lord houlds, wch the landlord ought to pay	012	00	0
To Coll: Scroopes[6] Trumpetters	000	10	0
To the Pr Trumpetters	000	10	0
Giu. Allsopp the Cocknr att his cockeing[7] att Bakewell, my lord Roos and ladyes beeing there	000	05	0

[1] Bandoleers, little wooden cases covered with leather, each containing a charge of powder.

[2] Cuirasses, armour for the breast and back.

[3] Gorget, armour for the throat.

[4] See note 3, p. 131.

[5] Lord Fairfax, General of the Parliamentary Army.

[6] Adrian Scroope, Colonel of a troop of horse in the Parliamentary army, was a member of a knightly family, and one of the Commissioners for trying the King, whose death-warrant he signed. For this he was beheaded.

[7] The cockfight at Bakewell, at which Lord Roos, son of John Manners, eighth Earl, who became first Duke of Rutland, and his sisters were present.

P^d Mr Thomas Thamer of Peterborrowe for repareing & setting in order both the Orgaines & Harpsicall [1]	007	00	0
P^d for repareing of Bakewell Cage and the Almshouse att Bakewell	005	10	7
P^d Mr Hudson by my lords Com'and wch he had laid out for musique strings	007	00	0

1650.

Giu. Mr Latham Woodrowe his mother by my lords Com'ands		006	13	4
Mr John Eyre[4] buriall charges	P^d for 24 scutchions 3^li a Paule of Vellett 1^li, Interment in the savoy chancell, whereof 6^li for breakeing the ground	014	06	2
	To the minister for his sermon	001	02	0
	P^d fees to the offycers of St. Martins Church, thoe the Corpes were not interred their	001	00	0
	P^d the Apothecary his bill and for imbalmeing the Corpes	012	06	0
	P^d for wine, suger, spyces, & Rosewater att the funerall	012	13	0
	P^d for a Coffin	002	00	0
	To the Dockter	006	00	0
	P^d for Biskitt and Marchpanes[3] &c	014	00	0
	P^d Mr Dunn the Apottiecary	000	03	0
P^d carriage of a Poote Pye wch Mr Eyre sent		000	07	6
P^d grassing of my 2 horsses in hyde Parke		000	12	0

[1] Harpsichord, a musical instrument somewhat resembling a piano.

[2] March-panes 'are made of verie little flower, but with addition of greater quantitie of filberds, pine nuts, pistaces, almonds, and rosed sugar.'

[3] John Eyre, son of Anthony Eyre, of Rampton, co. Notts, by his first wife, Anne, daughter of John Markham, Esq., of Sedbrough, co. Lincoln, who married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Henry Nevile, Esq., of Grove, co. Notts, and had issue by her two sons, Anthony, and Gervase, who was slain defending Newark Castle for King Charles. He is apparently identical with Gervase Eyre, son and heir of Anthony Eyre, of Rampton, who was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1618. The Eyres of Rampton are a branch of the ancient family of Eyre, of Hope, co. Derby. In the two volumes of 'Rutland Manuscripts,' published by the Historical Manuscript Commission, some correspondence will be found between John Eyre and the Earl of Rutland and others, chiefly addressed 'Savoy,' between 1634 and 1649. One of these letters, dated June 12, 1639, is from Gervase Eyre to his brother, John Eyre, in which he mentions his brothers Anthony and Thomas. Another, dated May 1, 1648, is from Major Henry Markham to his cousin John Eyre at Belvoir. It is probable that John Eyre was engaged in the service of the Rutland family.

P^d for a graueston, and a Inscripcon in Brasse fix into the same, and for layeing the s^d Graueston and paveing about in upon Mr Woodrowes[1] grave	001	16	6
P^d wch my ho^ble lord gives ould Mrs. Woodrowe	003	06	8
P^d for repaireing the slate of Bakewell towne hall	000	10	4
Giu. to the poore for my lords Doale in mony besides 1 qter wheat, 1 qter Beanes, 2 qter Barley baked into 360 Casts,[2] & 1 Bull & 1 Cowe	008	17	9
P^d for a ratt and mouse catcher	000	05	0
P^d Joane Eley for scurvigrasse ale sent to Haddon whilst my Lord was heere	000	12	0

1663.

Paid to Mr. Tho: Gramer, Mercer in Bakewell as the bill shewes	013	00	0
Paid a bill to Tho: North the mercer in Bakewell for grocerie & other things	003	15	5
Paid a bill to Willm Pidcocke for worke don at the windowes at my Lords buriall place in Bakewell Church	002	05	9
Aug. 10. Paid to John Milner & Charles Hadfield at severall tymes for makeing the new ston[3] bridge at Haddon, being hyred by the great, wth what my honable Ladie was pleased to give them in all.	097	00	0

The following extracts relate to expenses incurred in the kitchen, etc., for Christmas festivities in the same year:[4]

Dec. 24. Giu. to Will'm Milward son for goeing to seeke Tho: Shaw (the piper) to bee heere on Christmas Eve	000	00	6

[1] Latham Woodroffe, a servant or bailiff in the service of the Rutland family, was a descendant of an ancient family of that name, located in the Peak of Derbyshire, to whose memory there is still existing the brass plate, mentioned in this entry, affixed to the west wall of the south transept of Bakewell Church, bearing the arms of Woodroffe with an inscription—viz., Argent, a chevron between three crosses formée fitchée gules. Crest: A woodpecker, russet.

'Latham Woodroofe, esq. servant of the Right Hon. John, Earl of Rutland, who died Sept. 1, 1648, aged 40.

'Vixit dilectus, cecidit ploratus honori
Fidus erat domini gratuisset ipsi Deo.'

[2] 'Casts,' small loaves of bread.

[3] The present bridge over the Wye. 'Hired by the great' means to work by measure, as distinguished from work done by day.

[4] The following memorandum occurs in Add. Manuscript 6.669, p. 308, Brit. Mus.: 'They generally about this time betw^n 60 and 70 (1660 & 70) kill'd

Paid to Will'm Revell of Sheafield for 3 doz: of knives	000	18	0
Paid to Henry Heanes for 18 dozen of beesomes	000	18	0
Paid to Geo: Wood the Cooke for helping in the pastrie at Christmas	003	00	0
Paid Robt Swindell for helping at the like worke all Christmas & 2 weeks before	001	05	0
Paid Will'm Greene the Cooke for helping in the Kitchen all Christmas & 2 weeks before	001	05	0
Paid Antho: Higton, Turnspit, for helping all Christmas	000	03	0
Paid Katherine Sprigg for helping the scullery maide all Christmas	000	03	6
Paid Tho: Shaw for pyping all Christmas	002	00	0
Paid Widdow Creswicke for pulling foule and pullin all Christmas	000	03	6
Given by my hon^r^able Lord and Ladies Comand to Tho: Shawes man	000	01	0
Given by their hon^rs^ comand to Richard Blackwall, dancer	000	01	0
Given by their hon^rs^ comand to Ottwell Bramhall, dancer	000	01	0
Giuen by their hou^rs^ comand to Ottwell Bramhall Kinswoman danceing	000	05	0
Paid to Geo: Greaves for cutting wood & carrieing the pewter into the scullery all Christmas	000	05	0
Giuen to Mr Turner my Lord Castleton misitian by my hon^r^able Ladie comand	000	10	0

Michaelmas 1668 to Mich: 1669

Giuen by my hon^r^able lords comand wch he gaue to six servant maides for Danceinge	000	06	0
Deliu'ed to my hon^r^able Lord to play at cards wth Mr Bach, Mr Savile & Mr Will'm Barker	002	00	0
Paid to my hon^r^able Lord and Ladie Rutland, wth my lord gave to Lady Dorothie,[1] Lady Elizabeth, La: Anne[2] and Ladie Marie for new yeares guifts	014	00	0

& spent in year at Haddon between 30 & 40 Beefs, & betw^n^ 4 and 500 sheep, & 8 or 10 swine, they were every y^r^ betw^n^ Belvoir & here, but chiefly at Belvoir.'

[1] Dorothy and Elizabeth. See note 1, p. 143.

[2] Anne and Mary, daughters of John Manners, now Earl of Rutland; the former became the wife of Sir Scroop Howe, Kt., afterwards Viscount Howe. Mary died in 1667, aged twelve.

Paid to my hon^r^able La: Dorothie by my lord & ladies comand to Defrey her Hon^rs^ charges and her 2 sisters to Belvoire	005	00	0
Paid Hugh Sleigh for 28 live partridges, part of them went to Belvoire at foure pence a peece	000	09	4
Paid Antho: Gregory for 4 brace of pootes, 2 brace of partridges, 4 brace of green & grey plovers wch went to Belvoire	000	10	0
Paid Tho: Doughty for goeing to Castleton & getting a pecke of scurvie grasse	000	04	0

Expended during Christmas time, 1668.

Paid for 6 Dozen of Knives bought at Shefeild for the hall & pler (parlour) against Christmas	001	06	0
Paid for a Dozen of Hornes bought at Manchester against Christmas	000	10	0
Paid to Hen: Gregory wch he had spent in going to seeke the wiskett (the whisket maker) to dance being 2 daies & a night	000	03	0
Giuen my lord Devonshire Keeper wch brought halfe a hind is fee	000	10	0
Paid Will. Deane for pyping all Christmas	002	00	0
Giuen by my lords comand to Jack Walkfeild for danceing all Christmas	000	10	0
Giuen by my lords comand to Ottwell Bramwall for Danceinge	000	10	0
Giuen by my hon^r^ comand to Anth: Olernshaw for Danceinge	000	05	0
Giuen to the Dancer y^t^ plaid of an Ivy leaue (on an Ivy leaf)	000	05	0
Paid Willm Newton for gilding the bores head and peacocke at Christmas	000	02	6
Giuen to Buttler the Dancer by my lo: command	000	05	0
Paid Henry Wharton pastrie cooke for helping all Christmas	002	00	0
Paid Robt Swindell for the like worke	001	00	0
Paid ffrancis Smith for turneing the spit all Christmas	000	03	6
Paid Widdow Creswick for plucking foule all Christmas	000	03	6
Paid Kathern sprig for the scullery maid all Christmas	000	03	6
Paid Anne feales for helping the buckmaids all Christmas	000	03	0
Paid Nurse for helping in the strong beere buttry all Christmas	000	15	0

Paid Humfr Swindell for keeping the gates all Christmas	000	07	6
Paid Mr Lawson for burieing Steven Stone	000	01	0
Paid for makeing his grave	000	00	6
Paid the Ringers	000	05	0
Paid a great companie of Bakewell & our owne servants men yt carried him to Church, to drinke	000	05	0
Spent of my selfe Mr Hanes, Mr Lawson & sevrall gentlemen & others yt went to Church, at Edw: Bolers & widdow Cottrells	000	04	0

Mich: 1669 to Mich: 1670

1670. Jan: 3: Paid my Honrable Lady Rutland wch shee had laid forth of her honors owne money for cloathes for Ladie Dorothie[1] & Ladie Elizabeth against their marriages	140	00	0
1670. Sep: 13. Paid for meate for Docter Throughton[2] & Mr Dugdale	000	06	0
Paid Brize for cropping wood for the Deare in the Parke, 6 daies	000	05	0
Paid John Wardlow wch he had spent in carrieing of small beere to Ashborne wch went to London to Mr Atturney Mountigu	000	01	0
Paid Richard Turner for catching 18 doz: of Crefishes (Crawfish) wch haue gone to Belvoire at seuall tymes at 3d. the doz:	000	04	6

Mich: 1670 to Mich: 1671

Giuen to Mr ffearne curate of Baslow by my Honrable lord and ladies comand for preaching and reading of prayers	001	00	0
Giuen to my Honrable ladie wch she gaue to Mr Greaves of Tissington for preaching the last month & seu'all other tymes five peeces of guynney gould	005	05	00

[1] Dorothy, married to Anthony, Lord Ashley, son and heir of Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury. Elizabeth, married to James, Earl of Anglesea.

[2] Doctor Thoroton, the historian of Nottinghamshire, and Sir William Dugdale, the distinguished antiquary and Garter King of Arms. A memorandum in confirmation of this interesting visit occurs in Add. Manuscript 6,669, p. 308, Brit. Mus.: 'A Journey to Haddon by Sr Wm Dugdal and Doctr Thoroton in search of Antiquities. See their notes. Query where to be found.'

Paid to Mr John Buxton of Youlegreave by my honrable lord & ladies comand, being a gratuitie yt his lordship was pleased to giue towards the makeing of some new buildings at St Johns Colledge in Cambridge	020	00	0
Giuen by my Honrable lord and ladies comand to Mr Camfeild for preachinge to their hon[rs] his month, 2 twentie two shilling peeces of gould	002	09	0
Paid a bill to Tho: Woodward the Apothicarie for corks & other things of his trade	002	05	0
Paid to Mr Hallond as a guift from my honrable lord & ladie for preaching his month at Haddon	004	00	0
Paid to my honrable ladie wch she gaue to Mr Burne wch preached his month	002	00	3
Paid to my Honrable ladie wch she had giuen to Ruth Scoller	010	00	0
Giuen by my Honrable Ladies comand to the vicar of Bakewell (Christopher Lawson)	001	00	0
Paid Wm Newton for the Kings Armes drawne in a frame & for hooks to set them up wthall in Bakewell towne hall	001	08	0
1671. May 2. Giuen by my Honrable lord & ladies command to Mr. Wilson[1] vicar of Youlgreave for reading prayers & preachinge	002	00	0
Paid Isaac Bradshaw for helping to pike & pu'n crabs wch made 3 hogsheads of verjuice & for makeinge it, being 6 dayes	000	05	0
Paid Willm ffearne for the like	000	05	0
Paid Edw: Bothome for the like	000	05	0
Paid Margret that weeds for Mr Baker for carrieing vp the verjuice & fetching crabs to the Presse 6 dayes at 4d	000	02	0

Christmas 1670.

Dec: 13. Paid Elizabeth Jackson wch she had giuen to Sprig & Cantrells wife for helping to make cleane the house before my lord came	000	03	0
Paid Geo: Greaves for cutting wood for the Kitchen and Hall against Christmas 2 weeks	000	09	0
Paid Isaac Bradshaw for the like	000	09	0
Dec: 17. Paid Humfr: Marshall for helping the bakers 4 weeks at 2s the weeke	000	08	0

[1] Thomas Wilson, Vicar of Bakewell in 1675.

1671. Jan: 1. giuen by my hon^r^able lords comand to Ottiwell Bramwell the dancer	000	05	0
giuen by my hon^r^able lords comand to the dancer called Jacke wisket maker	000	05	0
Giuen by my Hon^r^able lords comand to one Dickens a piper to stop him for pypinge 2^s^ 6^d^ & afterwards 2^s^ 6^d^ for pypinge 5 or 6 houers in all	000	05	0
Giuen by my hon^r^able lords comand to Ottiwell Bramwell, Jacke Wisket maker & two other wch he brought wth him & one y^t^ came out of Yorkshire wch danced of his head, each of them 2^s^ 6^d^ (Danced on his head).	000	12	6
Jan: 4. Giuen by my Hon^r^able lord & ladies comand to Hales the pyper to stop him from pypinge (*i.e.*, to retain him for piping)	000	02	6
Ja: 7. Paid Mr Hancocke the pastree cooke for helping there all Christmas	002	00	0
Paid Geo: Barker for helping to mynde py beefe, heateinge ovens & other worke in the Kitchen, all Christmas	000	15	0
Paid ffra: Smith for Turneing the spit all Christmas	000	03	6
Paid widdow Creswicke for plucking & fetching vp pullen (poultry) all Christmas	000	03	6
Paid Ales Cantrell for the like	000	03	0
Paid Rich: Tayler for helping the slaughter man all Christmas & a weeke before	000	10	0
Paid Willm Goodwin for helping to scrap trenchers & make fires before Christmas	000	02	6
Paid for 4 doz: knives bought against Christmas for the hall & parler	001	04	0
Paid Mr Greaves for a comon prayer booke	000	12	0
Paid to ffrancis Ashborne wch she had paid for one quart of strong waters for sicke folks in the house	000	02	0

Wages of Mowers, Haymakers & Shearers of corn at Haddon, 35 Henry viii.

Inpmis Joh'n assheburne Hugh Beynett Arthur ffrost & he'rye assheburne for Mawinge ladyholme & pypgreave meydowes	xviij^s^
It'm ye seyd Joh'n Hugh herye Arthur & Wyll'm Bowry'ge (Bowring) for mawy'ge (mowing) eu'y on off the' a deye In ye oxe close	xx^d^

It'm Joh'n Webster fo Mawy'ge of heye xxx deyes aft^{e} ye ratte off ij^{d} a deye hawy'ge noy^{e} meyte y^{er} drynke (having neither meat nor drink)	v^{s}
It'm Elyzabeth Webster xxvij dayes	iiij^{s} vj^{d}
It'm Ann Beynett xxix dayes.	iiij^{s} x^{d}
It'm Margerye guddyne xxvij dayes	iiij^{s} vj^{d}
It'm Katheren halleye xxviij dayes	iiij^{s} viiij
It'm Agnes to'son (Thomson) xxx dayes	v^{s}
It'm Agnes halleye vxiij dayes	iij^{s} x^{d}
It'm Joh'n Bradshaw xxix dayes	iiij^{s} x^{d}
It'm Elyn Whetcroft xxvj dayes	iiij^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm Alys Cowlysshaw xxviij dayes	iiij^{s} viij^{d}
It'm Margerye bradshaw x dayes	xx^{d}
It'm Elyzabeth halleye xxx dayes	v^{s}

Beleye

It'm Jane cocken xvj dayes	ij^{s} viij^{d}
It'm Agnes halleye xvj dayes	ij^{s} viij^{d}
It'm Cecelye Balydon xxvij dayes	iiij^{s} vj^{d}
It'm Agnes Wat^{e}howse (Waterhouse) xxvj dayes	iiij^{s} ij^{d}
It'm Joh'n teyler xij dayes	ij^{s}
It'm Izabell Melburne xx dayes	iij^{s} iiij^{d}

Bakwell

It'm hu'gh Mycocke xxvj dayes	iiij^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm Elyzabeth bramall xxvj dayes	iiij^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm Agnes parcar xx dayes	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm grace torre xxvj dayes	iiij^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm Alys bomforth (Bamford) xxvj dayes	iiij^{s} iiij$_{d}$
It'm Margret Marshall xxvj dayes	iiij^{s} iiij$_{d}$
It'm Agnes Whyte xxiij dayes	iij^{s} x^{d}
It'm Isabell barlaw xxiiij dayes	iiij^{s}
It'm Emot mershall xiij dayes	ij^{s} ij^{d}
It'm Cecylye lomas xxij dayes	iij^{s} viij^{d}
It'm Grace lomas xx dayes	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm Ales burto' (Burton) xviij dayes	iij^{s}
It'm Elyzabeth Cowp (Cowper) ij dayes	iiij^{d}
It'm Margret Cowp ij dayes	iiij^{d}
It'm Elyzabeth ellot ix dayes	xviij^{d}
It'm Agnes nellott xiij dayes	ij^{s} vi^{d}
It'm Will'm Mee xxxij dayes	v^{s} iiij^{d}
It'm Margrett Mycocke xv dayes	ij^{s} vj^{d}
It'm Isabell barlow xvij deyes & a half	ij^{s} xj^{d}
It'm Elyzabeth hygto' (Higton) xix deyes	iij^{s} ij^{d}
It'm Margerye cheynye xvj dayes	ij^{s} viij^{d}
It'm Ryc hu't (Hunt) vj deyes	xij^{d}
It'm Joha'n m'cer (Mercer) xvij dayes	ij^{s} x^{d}

Sherers att haddon

Robt boore viij deyes & a half aft° ye ratte off iiij^d a deye wythowt meyte or drynke	ij^s x^d

About 40 entries occur of payments to Shearers of Corn from Haddon, Rowsley, Bakewell, Alport, & Stanton at the rate of 4d. per day.

Disburstm^ts about the hounds, 1663.

Paid for a horse to old livechild for the hounds	00 01 06
Paid old livechild for 2 horses for the hounds	00 03 00
Paid Ja: livechild for 9 hundred of sheep feet at 4^d p hundred	00 03 00
Paid Joh: Needham for a horse	00 01 06
Paid Ja: livechild for 3 horses	00 04 06
Paid to him for 600 sheep feet at 4^d the hundred	00 02 00
Paid to Willm Smedley for drying oats for the hounds	00 01 04
Paid old livechild for 2 horses	00 03 00
Paid Geo: Sheldon for a horse	00 01 06
Paid Ja: livechild for 600 sheep feet & one horse	00 03 06
Paid old livechild for 9 dozen of lamb at 4^d the dozen	00 03 00
Paid old livechild for 6 dozen of lambs for the hounds 2 dayes	00 02 00
Giuen to Antho: Bright man y^t brought my Lord 2 hounds	00 01 00
Paid Henry Lomas for 14 hundred of sheep feet at 4^d the hund:	00 04 08
Paid the messenger y^t brought Mr Buxton's whelp backe from Worksworth	00 01 04

A Bille for the New Bowleigne Allie, 1650.

Paid George Rage for Levninge (Levelling) the New Bowleigne Allie	03 10 00
Pd Bartle and Stooner for Remonfeigne stoones out of the loer allie in to the vpper allie	00 04 02
Pd George Rage for Dressinge the loer allie when my Ladie came to haddon	01 00 00
Pd George Rage for gettinge turfe to inlarge the loer side of the bowlinge allie in the land	00 08 6

APPENDIX IV

SOME LETTERS, ETC., TO JOHN MANNERS

THE indefatigable Mr. W. A. Carrington contributed a most valuable paper to the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society* in 1895, the title being: 'Papers relating to Derbyshire Musters temp. Q. Elizabeth, comprising the Muster Roll for the whole county made in 1587, in expectation of the Spanish Invasion; from the original documents preserved at Belvoir.'

In this Muster Roll are some letters to John Manners of Haddon from Lord Shrewsbury, of particular interest, and from the Privy Council to the Justices of the Peace, of whom John Manners was one. The first letter given is one from the Privy Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, written in 1581, relative to 150 soldiers to be sent to Ireland. It reads:

'After o^{r} verie hartie comendac'ons. Whereas by our le'rs (letters) latelie addressed unto yor bearing date the xixth of marche you were directed by the authoritie of her Ma^{ts} le'rs sentt therewth unto yo^{u}, to levie within that Countie of Darby the number of 150 soldiers, for her Mat^{s} service in the realme of Ireland and to send the same unto the Cittie of Chester, so as they might be there by the xvth of this monethe of april, to be delivered unto suche personnes, as the L. Deputie of Ireland should send thither to receive them and conducte them over. fforasmuch as the victuall and other necessaries appointed to be put in readiness for their tra'sportac'on cannot be prepared so soone as we expected, We have thought good to require you to deferre the repeire of the said soldiers unto Chester aforesaid untill the xxiiijth of this present at wch tyme they may not faile to be there, and therefore we praye you to take care thereof, as yo^{u} will answere the truste in that behaulf reposed in yo^{u}. And so we byd yo^{u} hartelie farewell. From St. James the second of April 1581.

'Yo^{r} verie loving frendes,

T. Bromley: canc^{r}. W. Burghley. E. Lyncoln.
Jamys Crofts. Chr. Hatton. Fra. Walsyngham.'

This epistle is addressed 'to o^{r} very louing frends the sherif and the justices of peace in the county of Darby to who' it may appertain or to any of them.'

On January 26, 1599 (1600), we find

'The names of those gentlem' wth theire somes of money that doe contribute to the prouiding and furnishing of iiij horses nowe required for the seruice of Ireland after xxx^{li} a horse vizt. Com: Derb:'

Then among numerous other names occurs:

'John Manners of Haddon Esq. ..... iij^{li}.'

No one in the list subscribed more than this, though eleven gave the same sum.

There is also a letter addressed:

(Jan. 8, 1601-2)

'To my uery good vnkle Mr. John Manners Esq: & to my uery good frends Sr Humphrey fferrers Knight & Mr. Greasley Esq.'

It reads as follows:

'After my very hartie comendac'ons, herewth I send you ye coppie of her Maties lr'es for the Leviinge of twenty men, wth an other from my lls (Lords): Conc^{r}inge the same wherby you may pceaue how gratiouslie her H^{s} is pleased to spare ye countries Charge, and to defraye it for this time hir selfe upon such reasons as in the said l'res are expressed, whereunto I refer you, but now it is expected that we should take ye more care for theis men to be of the most hable and sufficient for that seruice y^{t} are to be had, wch I doubt not but you will see pformed accordinglie, as heretofore you haue done, and to giue you the better incouragem^{t} I will lette you knowe what happened this other daie at the Counsell borde, A very descreet and sufficient Capt. (as any is) who was newlie com'e out of Ireland beinge asked by the Lords what mann^{r} of men those were that were latele sent out of Yorkeshire and those pts (of whose insufficientcye there had bene some complainte made by some of the Cheife Com'aunders there) he answered, that there was just Cause of such Complainte indeede except for those that came out of Derbyshire, and those he said were the sufficientest that were sent and not onelie at that time, but the like at all other times gen^{r}ally heretofore wch all the lls tooke in very good pte at our handes I assure you, And therefore I hope wee shall not hereafter lose that reputac'on y^{t} we have allreadie gotten in that behaulfe, but where you shall perceave the lls direcc'on to be, that rather then to faile of sufficient men, we may take some part of the trayned bandes, I hope there wilbe no such Cause; but that you maye finde very fitt

and hable men for that s^r^vice, besydes those of the trayned bandes, wch I will leaue to yor good discretions, And where you may pceave by hir Mat^s^ l'res, hir pleasure is, wee should (in good sort) both publikelie and privatelie lett hir subiects vnderstand hir gratious goodness in sparinge them and layinge the burthen of this Charge at this time upon hir selfe, as also to let them knowe both what a a principall pte of that Realme they are to be sent into (wch is Monster [Munster]) and that ther is espetiall care taken y^t^ all necessary pvisions for them whatsoeuer are & shalbe pvided to be sent in due time theither for them, I pray you fail not to deliuer all theis things publikelie when they shall come before you, remembringe neu^r^theles to add this Caution, y^t^ though for this time her Matie be content to take this Charge upon hir yet that the like may not be expected hereafter, beinge indeede a matter impossible for hir to pforme if shee would. And lastlie wheras I am required to disburse, or cause to be disbursed, the mony for the Conducte of the soldiers, I do intreate yo^u^ Sir Humfrey fferrars (for that I suppose yor seruaunt Johe Lavander shall be their Conductor and may after repaire up heither to receaue the mony) to disburse so muche as shall suffice for that purpose, wch I will undertake shalbe dulie repayed unto you, And so referringe theis and all the rest belonginge to this service, according to the lre's, to yor wonted Care, I com'itt you to the Allmightie, ffrom my Lo: of Bedfords house in the strand this viij^th^ of Januarie, 1601.

'Y^r^ nephew and assured frend,
'Gilb. Shrewsbury.'

This letter was certainly most diplomatically worded by the Earl of Shrewsbury, his reference to the prowess of the Derbyshire men being of the most approved type of 'blarney.' It is to be wondered if Lord Ferrars ever got his money back!

There is also another letter from this Earl, written but twelve days later. It is addressed to:

'my verie good vncle Mr. John Manners Esqr. and to my verie good friends Sr Humphry ferrars Knight and Mr. Greasley Esqr. wth spede.' It reads:

(1601-2. Jan: 20)

'After my harty commendations, forasmuch it hath pleased Almighty God, to grant her Ma^ty^ a most happy victory in Ireland ouer all the Spaniards within that Realme, who haue rendered up Kinsale, and all the rest of those places wch they held there, so as they are all to departe and be sent away by the L: Deputy: Her Ma^ty^ upon this advertisement being (as

alwaies she is) most vnwilling to send any more men out of this kingdome, or to putt her people to any more charge, then of necessity she must is most graciously pleased to make stay of those men, wch by her direction are Levied, and by my lls: of the Counsell directed to be at the sea syde by the 25th of this present January, wherefore I being com'anded by her Ma^{ty} doe now require you, to make stay of those twenty men wch were to be sent out of Derbyshire, to Bristow, yf already they be not gonn towards the sayd porte, wch yf they be, before your receipt hereof, then shall the Conductor (yf he be not come away before) receaue lr'es from my Lords wch are sent to Bristow, to returne them back again; yet her Maties pleasure is, that they shalbe charged by you, to be in readynes vntyll her pleasure be further knowen, And thus I bydd you very hartily farewell, from the Court at Whytehall thus xxth of Januar: 1601, in hast.

'Y^{r} assured loving frend,
'Gilb. Shrewsbury.'

In the year following is a letter from Roger to John Manners his brother, containing reference to the troublous period through which the country has just passed owing to threatened invasions; this latter is dated March 12:

'It has been,' says Roger, 'a troublesome and heavy time here owing to the Queen's dangerous sickness; but now we rest in better hope, because yesterday she found herself somewhat better. Brother, for myself I am an old man willing to forsake the world and to give myself to contemplation and to prayer. I wolnot goe about to make kings! nor seke to pull down eny; only woll obay soch as be chosen and crowned.'

The late Duchess of Rutland picked out several items of interest from the Manners correspondence of that period, of which the above is one. Another of the greatest interest is written by the same Roger to John Manners.

In 1600, on February 13, Lord Shrewsbury wrote informing John Manners that his (John's) nephew, the Earl of Rutland, had joined the Essex faction, and had likewise persuaded his two brothers to ally themselves with the cause of the Earl of Essex. This must have seriously perturbed John Manners, as he would naturally fear that they would suffer the same dire penalty as Essex did. Here again Roger Manners writes a sympathetic letter to his brother John:

'Good Brother, of this tumult this berer can tell you more than I haue will to write. I wold my three nephewes had never

byn born than by so horrible offence offende so gratius a sufferon, to the overthrow of ther howse and name for ever, alwais before loyall.

'But I pray you, brother, comfort yourself and commit all to God, and his will be don, whoe can turne, and if it please him, all to the best. Her Magestie the other day sent Sir John Stanhope to me to comfort me with a very princely and gratius messayge. Mr. Secretary lykewise sent to me most honourably assuring his old friendship to me, with promess to doe for our Erl his best indevor. Therefore if he serve God, no dowte but he woll put mercie into Her Majestie's brest, whereof I dout not but he shall taste as soone as eny, for he is generally more pytied in Court than any other. I pray you impart this moch to your sonne George, for I hear this accident greveth him moch, and then burne this letter, for I wold not have it knowne that I am in so good hope. Shortly, God willing, you shall here more from me.'

John Manners never burnt the letter as desired, and so Roger's optimistic note has carried on his hopeful message for more than 300 years longer than he ever imagined it would.

His final promise to write further shortly was well kept, for nine days later he again addresses John as follows:

'Joyn with me in prayer to the almightie that he woll forgive the syns of ther youth, and make them better servantes to him and our gratious soverayn, whos hart I trust he woll inclyne to have mercie of our miserable howse, so longue true and now defamed by them.'

He adds as postscript:

'I desyre no worldly thing more than that I may end my days with you in contemplation.'

The defection of the Earl of Rutland naturally made no inconsiderable stir at Court, and with reference to it Sir Robert Cecil (an old friend of the family) writes to Roger:

'In few wordes I pray you believe that I have honoured your house and loved you. And for the particular person of your nephew although I might have been jealous of his match yet I protest his case came never in question for anything but I was glad to my small power to do him any honor I could. For the matter as now yt stands, he is in the hands of Her Majesty's justice and mercy: for to one—such is the power of the other in her devine nature—as the stay of it must be attributed under God to herselfe, ... To yourself I wishe all comfort and pray you if I dy to do no better to poore Will Cecill than I wishe to your noble nephew.'

The erring Earl of Rutland, from his confinement in the Tower, also writes to John Manners on May 16, 1601:

'The greatnes of my misfortunes have made me more silent than I would have bene because I shold be sorrie to add my griefe to my frendes in the remembrance of my mishapps which I assure you I have more greved for than any worldly thing, that I should live to greve cause of discomfort to my best frendes and hasarde a stayne uppon my house: but at the first the cleernes of my own harte breed in me a strong hope of good, and since it hath pleased God and her Majesty to be so favourable as I doubt not but live to be som comfort unto my poor house, although my estate is like to be much meaner than it was, which I thank God I greatly esteeme not. It has pleased the Lords to call me twise before them and at the first they layed before me the greatnes of my fault and the infiniteness of Her Majesty's mercy. To the one I gave humble thanks, and for the other I pleaded repentance and penitencie. The last tyme I was with them they gave me my doome which was thirty thousand pound, to which I did humbly submitt myselfe, determined to serve her Highness of what it shal please her to leave me. As yet there is no mittigation, but my frendes despayr not in the lessnyng of it, and my confidence in ther power is great, for I have bene much bond to them, especially to Mr. Secretarie, who both myself and my howse are highly bound unto. And yet I am wher I was, but hope of further liberty, and then if you do come uppe it will be a greate comfort to me to see you, which I much desire.'

The fine was ultimately reduced to £10,000, thanks to the endeavours of Sir Robert Cecil, who might well have done the reverse, for the Earl of Rutland was his successful rival to the hand of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Philip Sidney, reference to which was made in Sir Robert's letter to Roger Manners (p. 152).

A few months prior to his death Roger Manners wrote as follows to John, at Haddon:

'It doyth me good even at the verie hart to hear of your good health. Surely my desire to see you is as great as yours to see me. But brother, to dele playnely with you I am afrayd to take so long a jurney; I am so old, my body is so weak, and so exceeding hevie, that syns I saw you I durst never come upon a horse's back. And agayn, I am subject to soe meny sudain fallings and syck, whereof I had a taste yesterday, but now God be thanked, very well.'

It must indeed have been a trying journey on horseback from London, where Roger dwelt, to Haddon in those days. What would Roger say to a run from London to the very doors of Haddon nowadays in a modern motor-car over the same road, a matter of a few hours only!

Five months after writing the above Roger Manners died 'happilie,' as Sir John Fortescue puts it in breaking the news to John. He continues:

'I humbly beseech you, lett yt not be greevous unto your farder than the loss of your honourable brother, which is greife enough to lose so affectionate and most deere brother: nether will greife helpe, and therefore I hope your wisdome is soche as you will consider therefore and rather joye that he is gone to soe happie a place, being a man wholly resolved to die ever since his beginninge of his sicknesse. I humbly entreate you to make Salden[1] your home till you have finished his last obsequie: as private as you will you maye be, and as quiett. Adventure nott your boddy so tedious a jorney, which may be your owne overthrowe. With griefe I write and with humbleness we entreate you to returne backe.'

Sir John Manners survived him by less than four years, for Roger died December 12, 1607, John on June 4, 1611.

John Manners also figures in a list of loans levied upon the county of Derby by Queen Elizabeth. It is termed

'A noate of all suche persons as were appointed by vertue of the Queenes Ma^{ty} ordr of pryvie Seal to lend money to her highnes wth in the County of Derb. declaringe wch of them have payde & the somes & wch of them have made defalt and there answeres.

'March 26th, 1589.'

John Manners was authorized to collect these loans, and his name occurs thus:

'Received of John Manners Esquire Collector for the lone wth in the Countie aforesaid the some of one thousand twoe hundreth pounds, vizt. the viijth of April 1589. eight hundrett and xxijth of the said April four hundrett pounds to her Ma^{tys} vse as parcell of his collection assessed uppon divers gente & others wth in the said County.'	M.CC[1]

Two more receipts for money from John Manners occur, then comes:

[1] Sir John Fortescue's home.

'A particular noate of all theire names wch lent money to the Quenes Matie wth in the Countie of Derbie by vertue of her highnes Pryvie seales to theim directed, together wth theire severall somes Collected by my Mr John Manners of Netherhaddon, Esqr in the monethes of Aprell, Maye, and June 1591 And payde into her Maties Court of Exchequer in the beginning of July next following.'

Three more receipts from Manners are acknowledged by the 'tellers' after this, all much of the same style as the first given above.

APPENDIX V

SOME VERNON AND MANNERS TOMBS IN BAKEWELL CHURCH, ETC.

THE east side of the south transept in Bakewell Church is the Vernon Chapel, the hereditary burying-place of the family so long resident at Haddon. Here are four tombs which are worthy of notice. The oldest of the Vernon monuments is that to John Vernon, 1477. It is shown in the foreground of Fig. 47, is composed of alabaster, and is of small size. The inscription reads:

'Hic jacet Johis Vernon filius et heres Henrici Vernon qui obiit xii die mensis augusti Anno D^{ni} M^{mo}CCCCLXXVII cui animi piciet dē.'

Translated this is:

'Here lies John Vernon, son and heir of Henry Vernon, who died on the twelfth day of the month of August in the year of our Lord 1477, on whose soul may God have mercy.'

Just beyond, in Fig. 47, may be seen a larger table-tomb. This perpetuates the memory of Sir George Vernon, 'King of the Peak.' Owing to its cramped position between other tombs, a detailed separate photograph was an impossibility. On the top are the recumbent effigies of Sir George and his two wives, one on each side, Margaret Taylebois and Maude Longford.

Sir George wears a surcoat and plate-armour, and bears a sword and double chain. His hair and beard are long and straight. The unfinished state of the inscription, which reads as follows, is curious:

'Here lyeth Sr George Vernon, Knight, deceased ye — daye

of — an° 1561 and dame Margaret his wyffe, daughter of Sir Gylbert Tayleboys, deceased ye — daye of —— 156—; and also dame Mawde his wyffe, dawght^r to Sr Ralphe Langford, deceased ye — daye of —— anno 156— whose solles God pdon.'

It is most improbable that his second wife, Maude, was buried with him, as she married again, being predeceased by Sir George.

The arms and alliances of Vernon are carved round the sides of this tomb, and on his surcoat are his own arms with all its quarterings.

Sir George left, as we have seen, two daughters by his first wife, Margaret and Dorothy, coheiresses. Of Dorothy's marriage enough has been already said. In Bakewell Church, in this very Vernon Chapel, she lies with her husband, John Manners. The tomb is shown in Fig. 48.

On the left is the kneeling figure of John Manners, and the effigy of his wife, Dorothy, faces him on the right, in the same posture. Between them is the following inscription:

'Here lyeth Sr John Manners, of Haddon, Knight, second sonne of Thoas, Erle of Rutland, who dyed the 4 of June, 1611, and Dorothie his wife, one of the daughters and heires to Sr George Vernon, of Haddon, Knight, who deceased the 24 day of June, in the 26 yere of the raigne of Queen Elizabeth, 1584.'

At the extreme top of the tomb is a large tablet bearing a shield carved with the Manners arms and those of their alliances. On each side is an obelisk capped by a boar's head;[1] the effect is most ridiculous, as it gives the otherwise orthodox obelisks the appearance of a pair of attenuated chessmen—'knights,' to wit. The cornice and frieze are good, and are ornamented with three coats of arms; in the centre is Manners impaling Vernon, and Avenel and Roos on either side at the edge of the tomb.

John and Dorothy Manners kneel facing one another, beneath a semicircular arch. John Manners is in plate-armour, with ruff, etc., and Dorothy is in a pleated dress with ruff and cap (Fig. 49). On the spandrels of the arch over their heads are two shields, Manners quartering Roos, etc., and Vernon, Avenel, etc. At the back of the recess in which the two figures kneel is an elaborate shield of arms, bearing sixteen quarterings of Manners, with a *crescent* impaled with the twelve quarterings of Vernon *for difference*.

At the base of the tomb are four figures of the children of

[1] The peacock, the Manners crest, does not, curiously enough, appear.

the above pair, the centre one being almost too funny and whimsical for words to express.

A much more elaborate and altogether pretentious monument occupies the opposite, or north, end of this chapel. It commemorates Sir George Manners, son and heir of the beforementioned John and Dorothy, and his wife, Grace, daughter of Sir Henry Pierrepoint, sister of the Earl of Kingston (Fig. 49).

The extreme top of the tomb is ornamented with a large shield bearing the arms and sixteen quarterings of Manners. An obelisk flanks it on either side. A cornice supported on elaborate Corinthian pillars tops a semicircular arch, beneath which are the kneeling effigies of Sir George and his wife. Over the arch is:

'Y day of a man's deaH is better Hen day of his birth.'

At the foot of each pillar is an inscription; on the left is:

'Christ is to me both in death and life an advantage.'

On the right is:

'I shall go to him, he shal no' returne to mee.'

Between the two figures is a double desk inscribed:

'Thy prayers and thine almes are gone up before God.'

Also a shield bearing the arms of Manners, impaling Pierrepoint. A large tablet at the back of the recess is inscribed with the following Latin inscription, of which a translation is given:

'Justorum in Christo resurrectionem hic expectat Georgus Manners de Haddon Miles, qui duxit uxorem Graciam filiam secundam Henrici Pierrepont, equitis aurati Qui posquam illi quatuor filios et qunq filias peperisset & cum illo in sacro conjugo 30 annos vixisset, hic illum cum patribus sepuliri fecit dendi in perpetuam fidei conjugalis memoram monumentu hoc suis sumptibus posuit suo corporis figura illus figuræ junxit quia cineres & ossa socianda vovit obiit ille Aprilis 23 anno domini 1623, anno ætatis 54. Obiit illa —— anno domini —— anno ætatis ——.'

This may be translated:

'Here awaits the resurrection of the just in Christ, George Manners, Knight, who married Grace, second daughter of Henry Pierrepoint, Knight, who later bore to him four sons and five daughters, and, with him, lived for 30 years in holy

wedlock. She caused him to be buried with his ancestors, and then raised this monument at her own cost, as an everlasting memorial of their conjugal faith; she united the effigy of his body with hers, having vowed that their ashes and bones should be laid side by side. He died April 23rd anno domini 1623, in the 54th year of his age. She died —— anno domini —— in the —— year of her age.'

Beneath the figures are two rows of arcading containing the effigies of their children, four in the upper row and five in the lower.

On the extreme left is a *chrisom child*, a most repulsive and disgusting piece of carving, excellent in its likeness of death in its most repulsive form. The ghastly pallor of the face, the dead, yellow skin, the thick, closed eyelids and general features are excellent but unwholesome.

This child is wrapped in a shroud to its neck. Over the arch which encloses it is: 'Mine age is nothing in respect of Thee.'

The next arch contains the eldest son, over whom is the inscription: 'One generation passeth and another cometh.'

In the lower row is, on the left, Henry Manners; above him are the words: 'My days were but a span long.' On the right of him is Roger, with the words: 'By the grace of God I am what I am.' The eldest daughter, on the left of the two in the upper row, has: 'A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband.' On the right, over the other daughter: 'The wise woman buildeth her house.' Beneath are three other girls, over whom are the words: 'A gracious woman retaineth honour'; 'A prudent wife is from the Lord'; 'She that feareth the Lord shall be praised.' In the spandrels of these two arcades are shields bearing the arms and quarterings of Manners.

The full-grown youth in the upper row is John, who became, later on, the Earl of Rutland (*vide* p. 38).

In Fig. 50 is shown the effigy of Dorothy Vernon (wife of John Manners) from the tomb shown in Fig 48. If this effigy is a portrait—as that of her husband most undoubtedly was—she was by no means a beauty. When this monument was removed, at the rebuilding of the chapel, the bodies of the two commemorated were found buried in lime. The coffin enclosing Dorothy Manners had had a portion near the head torn away at some time. The head had been cut off from the body, surgically examined, and then replaced face downwards!

The splendid tomb of Sir Henry Vernon in the Golden

Chapel of Tong Church, Salop, is described by the Rev. J. L. Petit in vol. ii. of the *Archæological Journal.*

Describing the arch of this chapel, he says:

'. . . Under which is a fine monument, with effigies of Sir Henry Vernon and Anne his wife, in the late Perpendicular style. He died in 1515. On the west side, in the interior, is a half-length upright figure, supported by a panelled bracket with a detached pendant, and having a rich canopy over his head. He is represented with a book in his right hand, which he is turning over, and the fingers of the other hand are raised upright, as if to give emphasis to his reading or discourse. The features and expression are remarkably good. This is the effigy of Arthur Vernon, priest, son of Sir Henry Vernon; and the very perceptible resemblance between the countenance of this figure and that on the adjacent tomb makes it highly probable that both are faithful portraits. On the east wall is an inscription to this effect: " Pray for the soul of Sir Henry Vernon, Knight, and Dame Anne, his wife, which lie here[1] . . . of Our Lord 1515, made and founded this chapel, and chantry, and the said[1] . . . departed the 13th day of April in the year above said: and of your charity for the soul of[1] . . . Arthur Vernon, priest, son of the said Sir Henry, on whose souls I.H.S. have mercy. Amen."

'Arthur Vernon was Rector of Whitchurch, Salop, and died 1517.'

This is the chapel and tomb to which such detailed and lengthy reference is made in the will of Sir Henry Vernon, in its earlier part, wherein reference is also made to this Arthur's preferment. The inscription, as here given, is totally different to that given by other authorities! (*vide* p. 21).

APPENDIX VI

EXTRACTS FROM THE BASLOW COURT ROLLS, ETC.

THE following extracts, containing references to the Vernons and to Haddon, are most interesting and curious. They were transcribed for the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*, vols. xxii. and xxiii., by the Rev. Charles Kerry.

The paper relating to the dower of Juliana Vernon, *née* de Pembrugge, is most curious.

[1] Effaced.

1358.

Court held at Haddon by Henry de Appleby on Thursday next after the Feast of Corpus Christi in the 32nd year of Edward III.

Ralph Ffremon free., John Deweler, Ric. del Hull, Geoffry Senior of Rouleslie, Hugh son of Isold, Ric. son of Philip, Will Walshe, John Hart.

Rob le White, Will Chiel, Rob. Kyte of Alleport, Roger Beumaner, Rog. Colyn, Hugh Gonryg, Will. Bele, Geoff. de Haddon, Mathilda Glabour of Haddon, did fealty to the lord.

The jury said that a footpath at the Dedelone was stopped up by Henry de la Pole to the injury of the tenants. John de Wayestowe agisted his sheep in the lord's pasture. Rich. Wilmeracre trespassed with his sheep in the same. John Hert, one of the lord's natives, stayed away beyond his time from the lordship, but it was not known where he tarried. Rich. Bergen and Will. de Hull fished in preserved waters. In Mercy. Roger Beumanor brewed twice and sold ale contrary to the assize.

1359.

Court of the Lord Richard le Vernon, Knight, held at Baslow on Wednesday next after the Feast of the Assumption B. V. Mary. Anno 33 Edwd III.

The tax collectors (taxatores), Will. Helot and Ric. le Rischer, presented that Will Spakemon had brewed five times and sold contrary to the assize. In mercy:—xd. Numerous others were fined for a similar offence, and charged 2d for each brewing or delinquency; but the wife of Roger North was forgiven.

Ralph Leche to repair his house under penalty of xld. Surety, Rog. North.

Henry de Couplond to repair his by next court under pain of iijs iiijd. Surety, Will Leche.

John le Taillour of Cordeburg took up a cottage and half a rood in Cordeburg. Paid xijd for his ingress.

The wife of Richd de Gryndilford agisted iiij animals upon the moor. In Mercy.

John le Briche of Midilton cut down the lord's wood in the 'Hawe' in 'Hynechose.'

Richard, son of Robert, agisted xx animals upon the moor of Cordeburg without license of the bailiff. In mercy.

Court of Haddon held there on Wednesday on the Morrow of the Assumption B. V. Mary, the same year.

Hugh de Boler excused.

William Colyn took up a bovate at the yearly rent of xs and he paid xijd for his ingress.

The same William brewed and sold ale contrary to the assize, iiij^{d}. Roger Bomar do. ij^{d}. Rob Chelon iij^{d}. John Dawson j^{d}. John de Haddon.—Extracted from the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*, vol. xxii.

Baslow Court held on behalf of Juliana de Vernon on Thursday next before Epiphany, 9 Ric. II.

Thomas and John de Shatton and Will Smyld plaintiffs concerning the peace against John le Taillour and other tenants under pain of C^{s}. Pledges: Rog. Burgoyne and Rob. Bolar.—*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii.

Baslow, Court of Sir William Vernon, K^{t}., held on S. James's Day, Anno 38 Henry VI.

(Among others.) Thomas Poynton elected Ale-taster for the foll^{g} year and sworn.

Mem^{d}. for the next court concerning xij rents paid by the heirs of Godfrey Foljambe jun^{r} who held by charter of Richd Vernon, to and for Thornhurst, viz., for the part formerly Dionis at Wode.—*Ibid.*

Court of Sir William Vernon at Baslow, Thursday next after S. Mary Magdalene, m^{l}cccclxi.

The jury presented that John Penyston's house is not sufficiently repaired, and the houses of Tho. Ponnton, Will Andrewe, Rob. Clark, Roger Whetecroft, John Motelow are in the like condition.

John Gugate, Innkeeper, sells bread and ale contrary to the assize.

Roger Whetecroft broke an arrest made by the 'Headman' regarding a pair of millstones.—*Ibid.*

The following, from the same source, is of great interest as regards its bearing on Haddon:

Baslow Court, Anno 12 Ed. IV., Monday after S. Luke's Day.

A pain was imposed by the lord that all the tenants of this Manor holding under Henry Vernon should have:

1. *A 'Jack'*—a very strong leathern jerkin made of the thickest whit leather, reaching to the thigh.
2. *A 'Salett,'* or salate—a kind of helmet which succeeded the bascinet, and specially distinguished by a projection behind to protect the neck; the earlier salates had visors.
3. *A sword.*
4. *A bow and arrows.*

Against the feast of Christmas next, under pain of every one of them 40s.

In 1483 a court held at Baslow complained that the seneschal of Lord Shrewsbury had held two courts by usurpation, and in these courts took the dues, etc., of Henry Vernon, Esq., against his title and hereditary rights.

They also complained that Henry Vernon was forestalled in his driving in the moors of Baslow to collect stray sheep, which sheep then became the property of Henry Vernon.

Richard Eyre was fined xl^{s} for this offence.

In the same vol. of the above-named journal is the following :

Baslow Court Z., Visus of Sir Hen. Vernon, A° 15 Henry VII.

Roger Gregory for digging & carrying away turf & peat on the moor iiij$^{d.}$

Rich. Staley for a similar offence viij$^{d.}$

Presented that *Dominus* Edward Fox, Chaplain, placed a *leppe* in the lord's water at the end of Cumtor. In mercy.

Richard Newbold placed two *leppes* in the lord's water at Berebroke. In mercy.

[These *leppes* were baskets placed beneath the weir to catch salmon failing to leap the fall.]

Philip Leche was presented for digging and acquiring stone on Baslow Moor.

Baslow : Ffrank. P., Visus of Sir Hen. Vernon, A° 17 Henry VII., held Monday next after the Feast of Invention of Holy Cross.

Presented that Robert Tune had enclosed a pasture called Hakenwode by command of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, which is the sole property of Sir Henry Vernon, lord of Baslow, against the will of the said Henry. . . . The said Robert is commanded to throw the fence down & lay the said pasture open against next court day under pain of xl^{s} forfeit to the lord. . . .

Presented that the s^{d} George Earl of Shrewsbury holds by force 6 acres of land in Bromley Field & 5 acres of land in Bubnell Field which is near the ground of the said Sir Henry Vernon, Kt., & the aforesaid Henry & all his ancestors ever had it time out of mind . . . but the said Earl . . . now occupies it by force contrary to the form of right. In mercy.

It. The Earl of Shrewsbury raised & placed a weere upon the ground of the lord in the Derwent, to the injury of the same

lord, & tied or bound it to the ground of the s^d^ lord against his will & it never was so before. In mercy.

It. The said George, Earl of S., lately by his power occupied & held the mill of Bubnell & received the whole multure of the same which the said Henry Vernon & all his ancestors always had a moiety of the multure of the same mill without any interruption from time immemorial, etc.

Baslow, viz., Ffranc Pledge of Hen. Vernon, Kt., held on Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Luke, A° 19 Henry VII.

(Among other entries.) Presented William White Chaplain for fishing in the lord's waters, & raising a weir in the same, and attaching it to the ground of the said lord without leave, to the injury of the lord's mill.

Basselowe, Court of Frank Pledge of Hen. Vernon, Kt., Wednesday next after All Saints' Day, Anno 20 Henry VII.

(Among other entries.) Lady Katherine Eyre of Hassop fined iiij^d^ for collecting 'Fferne' in Bubnell Dale.

The following item from the Court Rolls of Baslow appears to be a schedule or Bill of the third part of the Haddon or Vernon estate, and was assigned as a dower for Juliana Vernon, wife of Sir Richard Vernon, and sister and heiress of Sir Fulk, or Fulco, de Pembrugge, Lord of Tong in Shropshire (*vide* Chapter II.).

This is, like the foregoing items, extracted from the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*, vol. xxiii., and there owes its presence to the energy of the Rev. Charles Kerry.

In it occur many names, still extant in Derbyshire, of families both rich and poor.

Baslow. 'iij Bill.'

It'm. She shall have the rent & service of the holding v^s^ of Sir Thomas de Wennesley, Kt., and formerly of Sir Will Wyn, Knight.

The holding of Ralph Leche v^s^. The holding of Rob. Sadeler ii^s^. x^d^.

The holding of the heirs of Godfrey ffoliambe ii^s^.

Item, called Torshurst of the part of Dionis de Wode.

The holding of Roger de Boterales xiij^s^ ob. Of Rob. Jesson ii^d^.

Do. of John le Smyth viij^s^. vj^d^. Do. of Richd Hekedon viij^s^. vi^d^.

Do. of Roger de Boterals viij^s^. vj^d^. Do. of Thom le Milner ix^s^.

Do. of Richard Hebedon half a bovate of land iiij^{s}. iij^{d}.
Do. of Robert Watson half a bovate iiij^{s}. vj^{d}.
Do. of Raynald Machon j. cottage. xii^{d}.
Do. j cottage and the Stonyfeld, and one cottage & Lands which Robert Webster formerly held, lately in the tenure of Milicent de Horsley.
The lands of Rich. Hebedon (xvij^{d}) in Henshawe.
It'm. One acre of land and j rood of meadow now in the tenure (xviij^{d}) of the s^{d} Rich. Hebedon.
For a dung yard in the tenure of John Bagard.
Item. A cottage in the holding of the Guild of St. Mary (of Baslow) vj^{d}. It. j. at flat.
It'm. The land of Roger Burgoyne xii^{d}. called Hoggefeld.
It. Half a bovate of land held by Ibote Hervy. v^{s}.
It. A Cottage held by Tho. Mulner called Leggerhouse xi^{d}.
It. The Bromeclyf formerly in the tenure of Ralph Leche ; it renders bonepenny at Michaelmas viz. for Robert Webster's holding. A cottage i^{d}. of William de ffron. A Cott. of Roger Borgoyne & for Thomas Milner's Hoggefeld—and for a cottage ii^{d} called Leggerhous. Ibot Hervy holds a cottage formerly Rob. Watson's—Rob Watson's holding i^{d}. and William Brough's i^{d}.
It. For Lynnlye which formerly paid ij^{d}.
It'm. A third part of the profits of the water mill & the fisheries of lord de Vernon. The third part of the quarries there of lord de Vernon. The third part of the profits of Hackedwode, Wolleyschagh, Stonyfeld, Walclyf, 'Le Held, & Le Haughe, and part of the agistment of the moor, and pannage, and the *bolles* (lead kilns) there of Lord de Vernon's.

The following has been crossed through with a line of rusty, brown-coloured ink :

It. The third part of the fulling mill under the court, with the common fishery.
The third part of the rents and services with the profits of the holding of the Abbot 'de Rupe' as of his grange in ovage, or egg rent.
And of the holding of the Abbot of Leicester as of his grange of Meduplot.
And of the holding formerly William le Wyn's in Nether Haddon.
And of the holding of Margaret de Marchington, the daughter and heiress of Hen. de la Pole, in Nether Haddon.
And of the holding of Ralph ffremer in Rollesley.

It. The third part of the pasture of ffarndale, Pipgrenes, and Harthullclif.

☞ And the Courtyards on both sides of the Hall are in common to the use of the said Richard and Juliana.

And the third part of Stopping.

It'm. For her dowry is assigned in the middle of the wood of Haddonffrith, viz. between two banks.

[Here the manuscript ends.]

The remainder of this Bill is also given by the Rev. Charles Kerry, and reads as follows:

The Chamber at the end of the hall with the 'ffawse' chamber, with all the Chambers beneath the said chambers towards the north, together with the Bakehouse and the way and the granary near the Kitchen.

It. She will have lix butts of land abutting upon *Harweldalemedewe:* Ten selions of land called Grehulflat: one small culture upon *Grehull-copp:* one culture called *Porterflat*, with a little culture called the *Mulnelandes* near the land of John Basset. It'm one culture called the Blakeacre with a culture called Pesegrenes. It. xij selions of land upon the *Bolehull* with xij selions upon Hangwelldalefflat, with all lands at the end of the same near Hanwelldale. It. one culture of small ———(?) in Hangwelldale Head, with an acre there abutting upon Rast*eres*. It'm. a culture called the Red schethes. It. xviij selions of land upon Wheytleyhull, with xi butts abutting upon Pippegroves. It. one culture called The Stonyflat. Another called Watcroft, one called Cronkesforland. It. a culture called Nytebuttes.

It'm Ladyholm & a mead called Mersmedewe. It. An acre of meadow called Vernon's acre in Stantonmedewe. One acre & a half of meadow in iij places in Swetacre medewe divided by an acre called Thomas le Smyth's. One acre of mead called the Swetacre and v roods of mead under Pipgrene called Dodwode.

It. j mess. of xi^{s} and a bovate of land now in the tenure of John le Bañford.

It. j mess. of x^{s} and a bovate in the tenure of Hugh le Smythe.

It. half a cott. of v^{s} & half a bov. of land now in the tenure for Hugh le Ffisher.

It. j mess of x^{s} & j bov. formerly in the ten. of Will. Gamele.

It. Will. Russel j cot. of ij^{s} iiij^{d} & j acre of land.

It. j mess. & iij acres of land formerly in the tenure of John Shepherd.

It. j cott. with a curtilage ii^{s} now in the tenure of Cecil Clerk.

It. j mess of x^{s} and a bov. of land now in the ten. of John le Schether x^{s}.

It. j mess of x^{s} & j bov. of land now in the tenure of John Walche.

It j. mess of iiij^{s} iij^{d} now in the ten. of John Athelard with a croft, called Cecily Croft—a third part v^{s} rent by the service of Ovagium (egg rent) at Martinmas.

It. Half a toft & half a bovate of land formerly in the tenure 'ffithyel.'[1]

It. j cotag. ij^{s} now in the ten. of Elisot Borgone.

It. She will have the third part of all the yearly profits issuing from iij separate pastures called Oxheyes. viz. Ffarnedelves, Pippegrenes, and Harthulclyf: and of a pasture and meadow in Aldeport which is called The Stokkyng: and from the fishing of the water at the Fulling mill: Lead mines and marl pits; and the third part of all the yearly profits issuing from the rents and services of the holding which the Abbot of Leicester holds in the Grange of Medowplot: and the third part of the yearly profits issuing from the holding which Sir Thomas de Marchinton Kt. and Sir Will Wyn Kt. formerly held in Nether Haddon: and the third part of the yearly profits arising from the tenement which *James* (?) ffremon and John Dawson hold.

The Vernons became lords of Baslow by deed of gift from Sir Robert de Stockport, father of Margaret, wife of Sir William Vernon (*vide* Chapter II.).

[1] 'The following note is appended by the Rev. Charles Kerry:
'Anglo-Saxon *Fithele*, a fiddle. May this have been a musical tenure of minstrelsy? It is more likely to be connected with *Fith*, which occurs in the laws of Henry I.: "In Fith vel in socna est, quod ab ipsis, qui in domo sunt contubernales, agitur," etc. (*Du Cagne*).'

THE END

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Descent of the Vernons of Haddon.

Arms: Argent, a fret sable.
Motto: 'Vernon semper viret.'

RICHARD VERNON = JOAN AP GRIFFITH.

SIR RICHARD VERNON = BENEDICTA LUDLOW.

SIR WILLIAM VERNON = MARGARET PYPE.

SIR HENRY VERNON = ANNE TALBOT.

- RICHARD VERNON = MARGARET DYMOCK.
  - MAUDE LONGFORD (2nd wife) = SIR GEORGE VERNON, King of the Peak = MARGARET TAYLEBOIS (1st wife).
    - SIR THOMAS STANLEY = MARGARET VERNON.
    - DOROTHY VERNON = SIR JOHN MANNERS.
      - SIR GEORGE MANNERS = GRACE PIERREPOINT. → DUKES OF RUTLAND.
      - SIR ROGER MANNERS, of Whitwell.
- THOMAS VERNON.
- HUMPHREY VERNON =
  - THOMAS VERNON =
    - WALTER VERNON (1st husband) = MARY LITTLETON = JOHN VERNON (2nd husband).
      - JOHN.
      - GRACE = SIR FRANCIS FORTESCUE.
      - SIR HENRY VERNON = MURIEL, daughter of Sir George Vernon, of Haslington, Cheshire. → LORDS VERNON OF SUDBURY.
- SIR JOHN VERNON = HELEN MONTGOMERY (brought Sudbury Estates to Vernons).
  - HENRY VERNON = MARGARET SWYNNERTON.
    - HENRY VERNON = DOROTHY HEVENINGHAM
      - SIR EDWARD VERNON = MARGARET.

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Head of Jester, on an oak panel in the Dining Room.

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This has letter attached and author's signature on P 2.
Letter is from Duke of Rutland